THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 7, 1880. NO. 171

THE RAIL LINE.

THE LINE THAT ATLANTA WANTS.

Through to the Sea by Way of Augusta—Some of King Cole's Manœuvres—The Western and Southern Agents—Railroad News from the South and West.

SAVANNAH, January 6.—An important railroad scheme was arranged to-day. E. W. Cole, representing the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and Joseph E. Brown, representing the Western and Atlantic railroad, connecting lines between Atlanta and St. Louis, made a contract with the Georgia Central railroad by which the lines of the latter and its steamers pass under the control of the joint management of the two first named companies, thus giving a through line from St. Louis to New York via Savannah.

Augusta Chronicle.

The article on the railway situation that appeared in the Chronicle, Thursday, has elicited a communication from a stockholder of the Georgia railroad and banking company, which will be found elsewhere this morning. "Stockholder" comments upon the attitude of the Cole combination to the system of Georgia railways centering in Atlanta, and insists that the great through line from Chicago and St. Louis to the south Atlantic shall be to Port Royal, South Carolina, by way of Augusta. "Stockholder" says that there should be such an alliance between the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Georgia railroad as will turn the immense trade of the west and northwest in this direction and make Augusta a great distributing point for the three harbors—Savannah, Charleston and Port Royal—that are equi-distant from this city. "Stockholder" recognizes the fact that a combination between Colonel Cole and Colonel Wadley, whereby the whole of this valuable traffic will be directed, over the Central railroad to Savannah, would be a very severe blow to both Augusta and the Georgia road, and thinks that something should be done to prevent such a misfortune. That this view of the question is a sound one no one will venture to deny. It is of the utmost importance to the people of this city and to the stockholders of the Georgia railroad company that Augusta and the line leading from this city to Atlanta should form a part of the route from the west and northwest to southern tide water; but we candidly confess that at this writing the prospect of such a thing does not seem encouraging. So far as the public are aware, Colonel Cole and his associates have not only made no overture to the management of the Georgia railroad, but have evidently been looking to an outlet to the sea over the Central or over the Macon and Brunswick railroad. It is known that Governor Brown, the president of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and the close personal friend and business associate of Colonel Cole, was one of the company that proposed to lease the Macon and Brunswick line when the abortive attempt to dispose of that property was made last November. It is well known that since the failure of the lease Colonel Cole and several of his friends have been buying largely of the stock of the Central, and that Colonel Cole has cautiously intimated that, backed by the Central and the large local business of the city, Savannah offered great facilities as the initial point of a line of steamers from the south to Europe. It is stated that Governor Brown and himself are in Savannah today for the purpose of consulting with Colonel Wadley and the directors of his railroad. It may be that these negotiations will come to nothing; we certainly hope they will. But railroads are managed on business principles and railroad men know nothing and care nothing for sentiment, and if Messrs. Wadley, Cole and Brown find it to their interest to form a coalition. we may rest assured that they will do so without scruple or hesitation, and leave Augusta cut off from the line to the sea. That negotiations of some sort are pending is apparent to the most obtuse. Of their precise nature and probable result the public as yet know nothing. It is to be hoped this state of suspense will soon be ended and that the people of Augusta and the owners of the Georgia road may learn what the programme is to be.

KING COLE AT WORK.

Macon Telegraph.

The report which originated from a news item of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, that Colonel E. W. Cole was making "strenuous efforts" to lease the entire Georgia railroad from Atlanta to Augusta, has found its way into the northern papers. We have no confirmation of the story, though it is said Cole guarantees 7 per cent dividends, whereas the present management pay but 6 per cent. We capitally doubt that the owners of an enterprise of such magnitude and importance as the Georgia railroad will consent to consign it into other hands. This is the more probable, as all the railway interests of the country seem to be prospering and there is no reason why the same will not prove true also in the future of the Georgia road. It is a dangerous venture to consign the management of our own thoroughfares into foreign hands. The step may be regretted when too late.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 5th.

A prominent railroad official, whose headquarters are in this city, has just returned from a southern trip, and passed over the entire line of the Cincinnati Southern railroad in daylight. He never before had an opportunity of seeing this road, but now does not hesitate to say it is the best railroad, without exception, in the United States, and when Huston & Co. turn it over to the trustees it will be a finished road. He found a rich agricultural country between Chattanooga and Emery river—broad acres planted with wheat, which looks more promising than in Ohio; the land well timbered with walnut, oak, pine, etc.; millions of staves ready for market and awaiting transportation; cattle in abundance; bark enough for all the tanyards in the country, and coal and iron ore staring you in the face from many of the cuts through which the line passes. Two iron furnaces already erected between Chattanooga and Somerset and material on the ground at the latter place for two more. In the vicinity of Rolling Fork is an abundance of oil. In years gone by some one had sunk a well in that vicinity, and, leaving it, had driven a plug in the pipe. The plug was removed in 1864, and the oil escaping into the river in large quantities, and being set on fire, came near burning up that part of the world. Our railroad friend went on to describe the magnificent scenery, and thinks that the vicinity of Emery river is far more beautiful than the famous views on the great eastern routes or on the Hudson. He tells of the deep water, so clear that you can see to the bottom of the streams where it is from twenty to thirty feet in depth. In the vicinity of New river a colony from Boston, numbering some six hundred persons, have purchased a large tract of land and would settle there in a few weeks. They would immediately erect saw mills, and convert the excellent timber on their purchase into lumber for the Cincinnati market. In answer to our question as to his opinion of the cost of the road he went into a detailed account of General Burnside's survey of this same route, and that Burnside's estimate of the cost of a temporary road, cheaply built, iron rails, etc., was over $20,000,000, and he wondered that this splendid railroad had been built for so small a sum. With the exception of the one at Ludlow, Ky., not a grade on the line would exceed forty feet to the mile, the tunnels were works of art, and every detail on the line was of the best, was complete.

With the Southern railroad completed our northern railways can compete with the southern lines in time and rates, both passenger and freight. Heretofore passengers from Atlanta to the eastern cities could go via the southern routes for $7 less than through Cincinnati, and from Chattanooga for $5 less than via other roads. Now the case is reversed, and cheap fares and quick time will turn the tide through our city. Under the old arrangement passengers from Cincinnati to Chattanooga via Louisville and Nashville were twenty-two hours on the road. The Cincinnati Southern will put them through in twelve hours, and in the spring will reduce the time to ten hours.

Our informant is a thorough railroad man, who knows whereof he speaks. He has no moneyed interest in the Southern railroad, and is honest in his opinion that it is as good a road as can be built; that it will pay, and if our citizens will be patient they will pay their little taxes and know their money is well invested. He thinks if Uncle John Robinson could be induced to make a trip over the Southern road he would be converted (not by Moody) and would be willing to swear (?) that Cincinnati ought to be proud of their work.

FLORIDA RAILROADS.

Jacksonville Letter Savannah News.

There is more interest manifested in the proposed road from Waycross to Jacksonville than in the coming of General Grant, outside of the politicians. The visit of Colonel H. S. Haines, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, a few days ago, awakened considerable inquiry, and when the report got out that four acres of land had been sold just above the depot of the Central road the rumor became to many a certainty, and many conjectures were indulged in by the knowing. Some say that this proposed line will shorten the time between Savannah and Jacksonville over six hours. Many visitors imbibed the spirit, and seemed to rejoice as heartily as if they expected to make their exit from the state over this new route. Of course this was all rumor, but to-day the news came that every preparation has been made for breaking ground on the proposed line at Waycross on to-morrow. This dissipated all uncertainty, and everybody settled down in the expectation of seeing this desired work accomplished at no distant day. It will be a great advantage to Jacksonville, and the people appreciate this fact.

It is rumored that the "Dutch bondholders," the purchasers of the Central Florida and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroads, in anticipation of an early possession of these roads, have leased the entire second story of the magnificent Astor building for offices. There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to the final disposition of these important lines of road. It would be a blessing to the country and the traveling public if some definite disposition could be made of them, for as they are they never can be improved and repaired as they ought to be, for this constant litigation absorbs all the receipts. Colonel L'Engle and Captain W. M. Davidson have and are doing all they can, with the means at their disposal, to keep the Central road up, and to keep the machinery in running order. They afford every required facility for transportation, and there need be no hesitation in reference to this subject. The same can be said of the J., P. and M. railroad. Dr. Hawkins and Colonel Conant are doing everything in their power to keep things moving, and will spare no pains to meet every demand upon them.

NOTES.

—No more millions to the Southern railroad until there are trustees that the people have confidence in.—Cincinnati Gazette.

—The telegraph line on the Cincinnati Southern railroad has been completed, and Saturday the first message passed over the wires from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

—Huston & Co. think they will have all the bridges on the Cincinnati railroad completed this week. But six miles of ballasting remains to be done, and a little pleasant weather would allow this to be completed.

—It is said that the value of merchandise transported over the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in a single year, exceeds that of the entire foreign commerce of our country. What then must be the mighty aggregate of the value of our whole internal commerce by river and rail?

—Among the bequests of the late Judge Packer, the railroad capitalist, which, it is said, has just been announced for the first time, is the sum of $300,000, the interest of which is to be used for the support in St. Luke's hospital, at Bethlehem, Penn., of workmen of the Lehigh Valley railroad company who become crippled. sick or too old to work while in the company's employment.

—The Strakosch opera troupe, numbering ninety persons, passed through Cincinnati last week en route to Washington City. They came from New Orleans via the Great Jackson, Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington roads, and from this city went over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Pennsylvania lines. Lotta and her troupe went east on the same train, making a valuable and varied lot of artistic talent, such as is not often brought together on one train.

—George R. Knox, general freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, returned, yesterday, from Evansville, where he attended a meeting of western and southern railroad agents. He says that a letter was addressed to Commissioner Albert Fink at New York, in which it was demanded that the Western and Southeastern railroad should carry freights from Chicago and St. Louis to the South Atlantic coast as the shortest route, and that they should make the rates instead of the longer eastern routes. Heretofore freights for South Atlantic points have, to a large extent, been carried via Baltimore and thence 800 miles by steamers to points of destination. The route from St. Louis to Charleston via the southeastern railroads is sixteen miles nearer to Charleston than via the roads leading from St. Louis to Baltimore. Mr. Knox said that he believed the southeastern roads would carry their point, as it was a matter of plain justice.—Nashville American.

The Augusta Races.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 6.—The races commenced to-day. Weather warm as June. Attendance good and racing well contested. Bellona, a fine filly owned in Atlanta, while being exercised come in collision with another horse and injured herself fatally. Her owner had refused an offer of $1,000 for a half interest.

The Roman chime races amount to nothing. In the three-quarter of a mile race there were three starters Colonel Sprague, a chestnut filly by Wanderer, and Shortfellow. Betting about even on Sprague and the filly. A beautiful race, the filly winning by a length, Sprague second, Shortfellow third. Time, 1:17¾.

In the mile heat race there were six entries: Ben Hill, Leroi, Aaron, Hawk, Edgefield and Governor Hampton. Ben Hill was the favorite at three to one over the field. Hampton won the first heat, Aaron second, Leroi third, Ben Hill fourth. Second heat—Ben Hill 1, Hampton 2, Edgefield 3. Third heat—Ben Hill 1, Hampton 2.

He is Indicted.

NEW YORK, January 6.—J. Lloyd Haight, to whom the Grocers' bank attribute most of their difficulties, has been indicted for forgery. It is believed the forgeries amount to $100,000.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

MY mind to me a kingdom is.—Sir Edward Dyer.

ALL love is lost but upon God alone.—William Dunbar.

STUDY should be relieved by amusement.—Roger Ascham.

WHO would be wise, let him confess ignorance.—Thomas a Kempis.

PROSPERITY doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

THE evil that men do, lives after them,
THE good is often interred with their bones.
—Shakspeare.

KINDNESS by secret sympathy is tied,
FOR noble souls by nature are allied.
—Dryden.

RUN if you like, but try to keep your breath.
WORK like a man, but don't be worked to death.
—O. W. Holmes.

WHAT things wants quiet and nervy rest endures but a small while.
—Ovid.

ACCEPT no responsibility to which your heart plays traitor.
—H. Clay Lukens.

WHO has not known ill-fortune, never knew
Himself or his own virtue.
—Mallet and Thomson.

THE right to be simply dressed does not belong to everybody.
—Napoleon I.

TREASON doth never prosper: what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.
—Sir John Harrington.

GIVE not way to solitariness and idleness—be not solitary, be not idle.
—Robert Burton.

IF thou doest ill, the joy fades, not the pains;
If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains.
—George Herbert.

IT better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than fashion a carriage to rob love from any.
—Shakspeare.

WHATEVER crazy sorrow saith,
No life that breaths with human breath
Has ever truly longed for death.
—Tennyson.

LIBRARIES are the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.—Bacon.

OH, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasure, revel and applause, transform ourselves to beasts.—Shakspeare.

SPEAK gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh term be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.
—David Bates.

IN THE CAPITAL.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The Senate's Mark of Respect to the Late Senator Houston—The House on the White River Utes—The Signs of the Times in Regard to the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Forney's Chronicle has a significant interview with Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri. The ex-senator says the nomination of General Grant is inevitable; that he has traveled a great deal through the states of the Mississippi valley, and was surprised to find, not only in Missouri, but in Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, gentlemen of his acquaintance and of the same political affiliations, who heretofore have been opposed to General Grant but are now strongly urging his nomination; that in talking with them they assigned no particular reason for such a change, beyond the fact that they believed him to be the strongest man, and the only one who can be elected; that he represents the interest of order and security of property.

These remarks from ex-Senator Henderson, who has been an outspoken and earnest supporter of Secretary Sherman, and who has been steadily working in his interest, have greatly astonished the friends of Mr. Sherman, and do not tend to enthuse the supporters of Mr. Blaine. In conversation with a leading democratic member of congress from Pennsylvania, Mr. Henderson informed him that he believed that if Grant was nominated he would carry Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and possibly other southern states; and if the democrats expect to beat him they would have to do it with northern states. These facts, he said, were not agreeable to him; but as the result of close observation he was forced to this conclusion, that the only hope the opponents of General Grant had was that they would be able to hold the German element to the hostile attitude which it is claimed they have assumed toward his nomination, which he believed could be done; that, with such leaders as Schurz, Hassaurek and others as moving spirits, there was hope that a successful effort is possible to stay the apparently irresistible tide in favor of General Grant. A number of instances were referred to by Mr. Henderson, in which persons who were appointed by his influence on the ground of their being anti-Grant men, upon conversing with them recently he was perfectly amazed to find them favoring his nomination.

Ex-Senator Henderson, in referring to the probable effect the nomination of General Grant would have in the south, alludes to a conversation which he had with prominent member of congress from one of the southern states. This gentleman said that from information which had reached him he was under the impression that General Grant would carry several of the southern states—Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, Louisiana, and possibly Mississippi and Alabama. In giving his reasons, he said any one who had an idea of negro character must know that they are familiar with but two public names, Abraham Lincoln and General Grant, and that the most ignorant knew their indebtedness to the services of these two men; that they idolized the former while he lived, and now worship his memory; the latter they regard as a tried friend, and any attempt, he remarked, to dissuade them from voting for him would be useless, and any efforts to forcibly prevent them would lead to serious trouble. This, he said, the south could not afford to encounter with Grant as a candidate; that in addition to this a feeling of restiveness prevailed throughout the south at the conduct of the dominant party, and that any number of independent democrats were ready to utilize this colored vote to break away from the old party organization. In the states named, with the exception of Virginia and North Carolina, the colored people are still largely in the ascendant, and with a fair vote they can be easily carried for Grant; that therefore, if the democratic party expect to succeed in the next campaign, with Grant in the field, they must do so by carrying northern states, as they cannot rely upon the solid south.

THE ARMY AND THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

During the recess a bill has been prepared and agreed upon by the sub-committee of the house committee on military affairs, of which General Joseph E. Johnston is chairman, which contemplates a reorganization of the army upon a basis of 25,000 enlisted men, as recommended by General Sherman. It is understood the bill proposes to do away with the regimental organization of the five regiments of artillery and make an artillery corps, to have a chief with the rank of brigadier-general. It also provides for the reduction of the several staff corps. The bill making appropriation for the signal service will contain a provision for the organization of a signal corps. This will provide for an increase of the number of enlisted men, also for four majors and six captains. The officers of this corps are at present one chief and four lieutenants.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The house committee on appropriations will meet Thursday, but it is hardly probable that any bill will be agreed upon this week, though the sub-committee during the recess have been diligently at work on the army, sundry, civil and district of Columbia appropriation bills. The army appropriation bill will probably remain in statu quo until the views of the house are expressed on the subject of the reorganization of the army. It is generally understood that a bill will soon be introduced, providing for radical changes in its organization, which must involve a thorough revision of the items of appropriation.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, introduced in the senate, yesterday, a bill for the establishment in each of the judicial circuits of the United States, of a court of appeals to serve as intermediate tribunals between the circuit and supreme court of the United States. Such court of appeals is to consist of the supreme court justice assigned to that circuit, together with the circuit judges and two of the district judges to be designated for each term of the court by the senior circuit judge. To these courts it is intended that a large class of cases which now go to the United States supreme court shall be appealed. The docket of the supreme court is now so large that it is impossible for it to dispose of the business before it, and it is claimed that often appeals are taken to the supreme court in minor cases because the applicants know they can't be heard for years. The object of the bill introduced by Mr. Davis, is to limit the jurisdiction of the supreme court to cases of very great importance, involving questions of constitutional law or of very great property rights, and to make this new court the tribunal of final resort for a large class of the minor cases, such as now cumber the docket. The bill provides for the appointment of 18 judges to do the business of this tribunal.

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

Secretary Schurz sent to the senate to-day a copy of the final report of the Hot Springs commission, together with a schedule showing the names of the parties in whose favor awards were made, and a list of the persons to whom certificates were issued for property condemned, which amounts in the aggregate to $74,696. The report is accompanied by a copy of a communication filed with the commissioners, which contains charges against the chief clerk of the commission and questions the fairness in many cases of the awards. The secretary has no power to conduct the investigation of these charges. He says the subject must go before the senate for action.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Secretary Schurz to-day received a telegram from General Hatch, saying that Ouray desired permission to bring his wife with him to Washington, and inquiring as to whether the request should be granted. The secretary replied in the affirmative.

The house committee on commerce at a meeting this morning agreed to reopen discussion upon the inter-state commerce bill, and at the request of several leading railroads, will give a hearing commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. Tuesday next, when all parties interested will have an opportunity to be heard.

Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—After the introduction of a number of bills and the presentation of several memorials, at 12:30, on motion of Mr. Morgan, the senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker proceeded as the regular order of business to call the committees for reports.

Mr. Scales (North Carolina), chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported a resolution directing the committee to investigate and report upon the origin of the recent outbreak of the Ute Indians at White River agency, in Colorado, and authorizing it to send for persons and papers.

The resolution for inquiring into the recent Ute outbreak was adopted.

Mr. Elam (Louisiana), from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill extending to the ports of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Galveston the provisions of the act for the establishment of public marine schools. Passed.

Mr. Reagan (Texas), chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of all moneys paid into the treasury under the act of June 7, 1872, by the respective United States shipping commissioners. Adopted.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on rules, but on motion of Mr. Cox (New York) rose without the consideration thereof in order to allow the members time to examine the report.

Mr. Forney (Alabama) announced the death of Senator Houston, and the house, at 1:45, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

ALL AROUND US.

Talbotton, Forsyth, Acworth and Other Towns.

TALBOTTON, January 5.—William Keller, dealer in groceries, at Talbotton, was today adjudged a fit subject for the lunatic asylum, and sent at once to Milledgeville.

ACWORTH, January 6.—The hog cholera is saving the butcher a good deal of labor.——Rainey, McMillan & Co., and Northcutt & Johnson have removed into new quarters; Turner opens a new jewelry shop, and Collins Bros. make another business house.

NEWNAN, January 6.—A gloom was cast over our town by the death of Mr. A. M. Hartsfield, who died last Saturday morning. He was in the promise of life and leaves a wife and four children. He was a true and noble man and leaves more sorrowing friends than is ordinarily the lot of man to have.

EATONTON, January 5.—Captain Charles Whiting, who died here a few weeks ago engineered the first locomotive (from Charleston to the Hamburg depot, on the then South Carolina railroad) ever run in the south.——Already the majority of our farmers have organized their hands and are engaged in building and repairing fences, clearing land, sowing spring oats.

MARIETTA, January 5.—Our city was this morning the scene of a double wedding. The parties were Messrs. W. H. Hafer and W. T. Dozier, of Atlanta, to Misses Lou and Susie Waters, two estimable young ladies of our city. They left for Atlanta on the 11 a. m. train.——Next Monday is the day for our municipal election. The city has been well canvassed by circulars and those interested.

FORSYTH, January 5.—Professor Asbury, the former president of Monroe female college has accepted the presidency of the college at Madison and leaves for that place to-day. Dr. S. G. Hillyer has been elected in his stead, and the exercises of the college will be opened in a few weeks with a large number of students.——The newly-elected town council of Forsyth were sworn in yesterday and Mr. J. G. Greer was elected marshal.

CONYERS, January 6.—Quite an interesting habeas corpus case came before Judge Seamons, the ordinary of this county, on yesterday. It appears that in 1878 Mrs. Giles obtained a divorce from her husband, S. L. Giles, in Gordon superior court. The court then awarded her the custody of her little four year old boy, but as the boy was in the possession of Mr. Giles, who took good care to keep out of the way, the poor mother was compelled to bide her time. The obstinate Giles held on to the boy, and it was only recently that the two came here from another state. The mother was prompt in acting when the opportunity came. She sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the ordinary's court, and after a full and fair hearing of all the facts in the case, it was decided that she was entitled to the possession of her boy. The happiness of the poor woman, the reluctance of the father to part with his little one, and the confused feelings of the boy himself, all made a touching and pathetic scene. Mr. Giles desires to marry his ex-wife again, but she is not willing.

THE DAY BEFORE.

The Gathering Patriots from the Woods of Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 6.—A caucus of the fusionists was held last night. Speeches were made upon the condition of affairs, proclaiming an adhesion to the constitution and laws as they understood them. They held in respect the opinion of the court, and should it be found that they were in a majority in the legislature it should not be understood that they would invade the rights of the minority. The meeting was harmonious and the determination was expressed to organize the legislature according to the certificates issued. General Chamberlain was summoned to consult with the governor and it was decided that there was no necessity for employing a military force on Wednesday; that the police would be sufficient.

The republicans intend to capture the state senate by arresting five senators.

Mr. Valler, of Farmington, a counted-in member, persists in refusing his certificate and will decline to participate in the proceedings of the legislature. Mr. Sprout, of Veazie, also still adheres to his determination to keep away from the legislature. Three other fusion members are known positively to refuse their certificates, and one or two are detained home by sickness. The remainder are here participating in the caucuses, but it is not known whether all will take part in organization.

Mr. Hobson, a counted-in senator from Lincoln, says he intends to do what is right and follow the greenback party; that he shall take his seat and immediately make a motion to raise a committee to investigate the election in Lincoln county. Fifty extra men were placed in the state house this morning about 1 o'clock and it is stated that 100 more armed men will be placed there to-night. The partial organization of the state militia is announced by General Chamberlain. The petitions to admit 12 counted-out members from Rockland, Bath, Saco, Portland and Lewiston, were presented to the governor and council this morning and a hearing appointed for this evening.

General Chamberlain has taken charge of the police force at the state house and the guns from the Bangor arsenal have been packed away in boxes. Both parties hold caucuses this evening in a hall on Water street. Thomas B. Swan, the democrat member-elect of the house, from Minot, has written a letter to the chairman of the democratic and greenback caucus that he will not participate in the organization of the house until it shall decide to obey the mandate of the court.

The governor did not agree with the committee which waited upon him to-day in thinking no preparations were needed at the capitol to prevent disturbance. There were no indications, however, as to what course would be pursued. Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk, fusionist, announced that he will not participate in the action of the house until the legal members are seated. A caucus of the fusion members of the senate was held this evening.

John T. Raymond.

John T. Raymond, one of the funniest men in the world, will be here next Monday and Tuesday nights with a good support. He will play "Wolfert's Roost" and will fill the opera house.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

EXPLOSIONS, FIRES AND MURDERS.

The Newark Celluloid Disaster—A Negro Lynched in Virginia—Knocked on the Head—A Boiler Explosion in Baltimore—A Freight Train Ditched.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Ira E. Doying's planing mill, at Nos. 191 and 193 East 76th street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $35,000.

No more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the fire at the celluloid works in Newark and all of the men are accounted for. Bogart and Pierce, two of the burned men, are still alive at St. Barnabas hospital, but there is no hope of their recovery. Bloom, another victim, who lies at St. Michael's, cannot recover, having inhaled the fire.

The night freight train due in Woodbridge, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock a.m., from Long Branch, broke through the railway river draw precipitating the engine and six cars into the river. The draw is a complete wreck and the wires are down. Railroad people say that all the train hands are saved. All trains have been abandoned from New York. If the draw cannot be readjusted the road will be reopened via. Sandy Hook.

A boiler exploded to-night in the Coats Brothers rolling mill at Locust Point, Maryland, wrecking the building and injuring more or less seriously eleven men, none however, thought to be fatally hurt. Several small houses immediately west of the mill were also considerably damaged by the explosion.

A fire borke out at 6 o'clock this morning in the oil works of Lombard & Ayears, on North river, at the foot of Sixty-sixth street. The fire was caused by the bursting of an oil mill and the flames spread with great rapidity. Two persons were seriously burned and one may, it is thought, die from his injuries. James Reilly, a laborer, aged 40 years, was burned about the hands, face and body. He was taken to Bellevue hospital and is suffering terrible agony. James Eagan, a workman, was burned about the body but less seriously.

RICHMOND, January 6.—Murder was committed near Hopkins's mill, not far from McGaheysville, yesterday. An old man named Michael was knocked on the head in the public road by unknown parties.

Information was received here from Amherst court-house this evening of the lynching of a negro named Columbus Miles, near that place Saturday. The sheriff of Amherst county had arrested the negro on the charge of outraging a white lady of the county and was on his way to the jail with the prisoner, when he was overtaken by an armed body of about forty citizens, who took the negro away from the sheriff and hung him to a tree on the roadside. Several shots were exchanged between the officer's posse and the lynchers before the latter succeeded in getting the alleged ravisher.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—The prisoners confined in Franklin county jail made a break for liberty at five o'clock this evening just after the new sheriff had assumed charge, and nine escaped through the entrance door. James Herrell alias Kerr, indicted for murder in the first degree, and J. W. Dodge, indicted for stabbing another, are among the missing.

PARIS, January 6.—A dispatch says that the stone bridge of Invalides was destroyed by floating wreckage and ice. Considerable damage was done in the provinces around Nancy. Four hundred and fifty villagers were driven from their homes.

A Vienna correspondent states that eleven persons have been drowned at Laboub by the overflowing of the river Danube.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—At Sardis, Mississippi, last Saturday night, John Harris, deputy sheriff of Pinola county, while seated in his office, was shot and mortally wounded by an unknown party. Scandal is said to be at the bottom of the affair.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—A Kansas City special reports that late yesterday evening a train was thrown from the track on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad at Shawnee, seven cars leaving the rails just opposite the depot platform, and was wrecked. The damage done amounted to $50,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PERTH-AMBOY, N. J., January 6.—The drawbridge accident, which occurred between Summit and Woodbridge this morning, is more serious than heretofore reported. The freight train which broke through the drawbridge consisted of twenty-two cars, of these fourteen went into the gap, took fire from the engine and were destroyed, together with the drawbridge. The engineer and a brakeman were hurt, but not dangerously. Loss $40,000.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 6—A special to the Enquirer says four stores at Union Springs, Ala., were burned last night. Two of them were occdpied by J. H. Littelbaum and the others by J. H. Hunter and J. W. Pruett. Loss about $21,000; insurance $13,000.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Edwin R. Kirk, an old New York merchant, was arrested to-day charged with having in possession a $5,000 registered United States bond, which, it is alleged was stolen from the executors of the estate of the late P. K. Richard, of Philadelphia. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination. Kirk says he took the bond as security for the payment of two notes, not knowing it to be stolen. He promised to produce the man from whom he got it.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Kontz Stahlberger, custom-house inspector, while engaged in sealing the main hatchway of the steamer Commander, at a collecton station, fell through the hatchway and received fatal injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—Mrs. Hoskins and two children were burned to death in a two story frame dwelling on Union street about eight o'clock this morning.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—A dispatch from Cleveland says that Leonard Case, a very wealthy resident of that city, died early this morning. Under the circumstances which give rise to the suspicion of suicide, he was found lying on the floor and near by was a saucer which contained chloroform. Case was a bachelor nearly sixty years of age, and was worth between three and four million dollars. He was noted for his charitable gifts.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The term of the grand jury having expired, they, to-day, made a report. Under the caption of "gambling hells" they say this tiresome social problem yet awaits a solution. It appears that the defiance of authority, through which these establishments escape supression, grows out of the impossibility of procuring evidence adequate to the conviction of persons accused. Such being the case it might be desirable to legitimatize the calling under the assured conviction that if it cannot be wholly suppressed, it should be made to contribute to the public treasury. This course is recommended and we are confident if we are sustained by public opinion, will be successful. The grand jury advises that a law be passed levying a tax of $5,000 per annum on each establishment. The grand jury also recommends that the legislature adopt such measures as will make depositors in savings institutions secure under all contingencies, and hedge the deposit by ample penalties, both civil and criminal.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Is Russia Preparing for War?—The News from Cabul.

LONDON, January 6.—A Calcutta dispatch states that the viceroy, speaking at the state banquet New Year's day, said the new year opened under happier auspices and with more hopeful auguries than the old one, but the soldiers' work in Afghanistan was not over nor could it be relinquished or relaxed until the object sought was completely attained. That object, he said, was not the acquisition of territory, but the securing of future peace in India and solid guarantees from India's Afghan neighbors.

The Times says that in the eyes of the Afghanistan people Abdul Rahman Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, counts for little, but in Turkestan, from Balkh to Balakshan, his influence is considerable. He could doubtless collect a considerable force there and probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan-Turkestan. The first step has already been taken in such an enterprise by the success of his wife's near relative, Mir Baba, who has ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Fazabadad, and is now de facto ruler of Badakshan. It is morally certain that Abdul Rahman will join with him. In this fact lies Abdul Rahman's importance, and his value to Russia depends on the same circumstance. More than that, a man who can without foreign aid firmly establish his power in any one portion of Afghanistan, is one who must be taken into serious account, for his influence must become considerable in other portions of the state. He might even aspire to play the part of a national champion, and certainly with Abdul Rahman in possession of Balkh and his close ally installed at Fazabadad, there would be little peace of mind for any chief of Cabul, even though he should be under the shadow of England.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 6.—The Daily Telegraph vouches for the trusworthiness of a communication, dated Keonigsburg, December 31, asserting that the distribution of the Russian army, shows a striking convergence towards the western portion of the empire, and that Russia's effective forces are being increased in far greater proportions than can be justified by the object of filling up vacancies left by the late Russo-Turkish war. Within the past few weeks, the strong force already quartered in the western provinces has been increased by four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. This raises the force along the western frontier to nearly one-half the entire Russian army on a peace footing. Extensive measures of reorganization of the service are being pushed foward. The greatest activity also prevails in increasing means the of communication and providing halting places. Military railway cars are being constructed for the delivery of supplies for arsenals. Building material, uniforms, etc., are being made on a vast scale, with scarcely any attempt at concealment. Arming of the frontier fortresses is being effected with the utmost promptitude.

A Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: It is remarkable that the Russian troops are again permitted to speak of the impending war against Austria and Germany. The coming campaign is the the talk of the day in the military coffee houses of Kieff, Kamienice, Padolsk, Schitomer and other garrison towns near the Austrian frontier.

The Standard's dispatch from Vienna says notwithstanding the peaceful professions of Russia, she has ordered the war office to prepare for use of the army as many breech-loaders as possible. A trustworthy correspondent who has just returned from a visit to the larger towns of Russian Poland says these towns are full of troops of all arms.

GERMANY.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette, says that the new German protective tariff has already had a marked effect especially on the price of breadstuffs. Wheat is now 43½ per cent higher than at any time since the tariff bill was passed. Rye is 55 per cent higher; barley, 25 per cent and oats 40 per cent. The German shipping trade has appreciably declined in consequence of the tariff.

BOSNIA.

LONDON, January 6.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says famine prevails in some districts in Bosnia. Eight thousand people are reported to be on the verge of starvation.

The Russian order for the preparation of breech-loaders probably has reference to a new expedition to Merv.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

PARIS, January 6.—An official dispatch has been received at the Chilian legation here announcing that General Daza, president of the republic of Bolivia, has been deposed and has fled.

PANAMA, December 27.—General Prado, president of Peru, arrived here to-day in the steamer Payta, and goes hence to Europe via New York. He embarked at Callao in a clandestine manner and under an assumed name. He asserts that he goes to Europe to try to purchase an ironclad, but it is probable that he fled secretly from Peru because the country would soon be too hot to hold him. His secret departure is construed as an admission of the hopelessness of the Peruvian cause. There have been no fresh encounters between the Chilian and Peruvian armies since the arrival of the last mail.

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS, January 6.—Rumors of a revolution in the state of Durango, Mexico, have reached here. The particulars, however, are meagre. Some time ago General Trevano was ordered from Monterey to suppress the insurrection in Durango, and news was received yesterday that he had been defeated by the revolutionists and was calling for assistance. All available troops at Monterey have been sent to his aid and the government is raising men. The prevailing opinion is that this revolution will be general, as it is well planned and extends, it is understood, throughout the greater part of Mexico and will have gained immense proportions by the first of March.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 30, via Havana, January 6.—The election excitement is abating. General Benitez is losing favor. General Gonzalez will it is supposed be the next president.

General Trevino telegraphed December 22d that the Apache Indians had defeated two hundred American troops near the Mexican line, and that an expedition had been sent from the city of Chihuahua against the Americans, and that the Indians also had invaded the state. Colonel Reyes has defeated the revolutionists in Tepic, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

Reports from Sierra Mojada district up to December 6, show that about 1,500 persons were at the mines. No more could find room to work for want of water. An American company is sinking artesian wells there.

A Mormon agent from Salt Lake City is at the capital negotiating for permission to establish a Mormon settlement in Mexico under the guarantee of religious liberty. The agent expects to succeed in his mission.

A TALK FROM GRANT,

In Which He Plumes Himself Upon His Devotion to the South.

FERNANDINA, FLA., December 6.—Yesterday General Grant was escorted by a committee headed by General W. S. M. Davis, (ex-confederate) to the city hall. General Davis delivered the speech of welcome on behalf of the people of the state. In reply General Grant said: "It affords me great pleasure to visit this state, which I do now for the first time. I am greatly pleased with the little I have seen of it thus far and with the cordiality of its citizens who have welcomed me most warmly. I am glad to see you all. In my tour of the world I have seen that which strengthened my love of my country and every section of it from Florida to Maine. The freedom and liberty which you enjoy here cannot be realized by the people of the old world." Referring to the report which he made in 1866, he said he believed then that the south acted in good faith, but he saw then and sees now that they were misled and drawn into the course which produced the results now so greatly regretted by all. It was not, however, their fault. Concluding he said: "We are now a united people and no one more desires that we may continue so or will do more for the accomplishment of that result than myself." Three cheers were given by the crowd for Grant, and three for Sheridan.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 6.—General Grant and party arrived here this afternoon. A general salute was fired by an artillery company and an address of welcome made by General Ledwith, of the city council. An immense crowd lined the wharves and streets to see the party.

An Old Friend.

BUFFALO, CHAMBERS CO., ALA., January 5.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I send you one more subscriber. I wish I could send you fifty every week for I think it is the best paper published in the south or anywhere else. I will do all I can to increase the circulation of my favorite. I was raised near Atlanta which makes me appreciate it more. I hope to send more soon. Yours truly, H. W. H.

RENFROE'S BONDSMEN

AND THE FI. FAS. THAT ARE ISSUED.

The Executions Directed Against Mr. Renfroe's Property and Mr. B. J. Wilson's Property in Washington County—The Two Bonds—A Vigorous Defense.

During the session of the last legislature, it will be remembered, a resolution was passed instructing Governor Colquitt to issue fi. fas. against Treasurer Renfroe and his securities for the amount of interest taken by him for the use of the public funds, and for the fines and forfeitures that had accrued under the law by his course. The resolution "requested" the governor to do this as he "is authorized and required by law." The resolution was passed on the evening of the verdict of acquittal in the impeachment case. The governor was requested to issue executions, the process indicated being that laid down in the act of '76, in which it is provided that if the treasurer misapplies any funds in his hands, etc., that the governor need not proceed against him and his securities by regular process of suit, but that executions shall be issued against him and his securities, and that they shall have no more defense against these fi. fas. than is allowed to tax-collectors when the fi. fas. of the comptroller-general are issued against them. This means, in plain terms, that there is no defense at all.

THE AMOUNT OF THE FI. FAS.

The fi. fas. are issued for the amount of nearly $26,000. The first amount that it is sought to recover is the full amount of interest that was received by the principal and sureties which goes over $20,000. There is then two fines of $500 each for the violation of the law for the first year, and four fines for the violations of the second year, making in all $3,000. The first two fi. fas. are for violations made through Mr. Renfroe and Mr. B. J. Wilson, we believe, and the others for violations by Mr. Renfroe, Mr. Murphy in two cases, and Mr. Tommey. These are the persons who are alleged to have made the contracts with the banks, or to have received or paid the money.

There has been a question raised as to whether or not the law did not mean that there should be a fine of $500 for every time that money was received The law says that "the treasurer shall not use himself, or permit to be used, the funds of the state," and that for every violation of this law he shall be fined in the sum of $500. There are those who contend that every act of taking interest money constituted a violation of this law, and should have been visited with a fine of $500. It this had been done the fines would have amounted to about $40,000, as there were about eighty times in which money was paid over and received. The general opinion has been, however, that the violation of the law consisted in the use of the money, or in the treasurer permitting it to be used, and that only one fine should be imposed for each such permission. Under this ruling there were only six violations, being the six contracts made by which parties "were permitted to use" the funds of the state.

The governor and attorney-general have, we presume, determined to construe the law to mean the latter as far as the fi. fas. are concerned, but we hear it rumored that the question of a fine for every act of receiving the money will be submitted to the courts. We do not know about this, and in fact do not know that any doubt has ever existed as to the meaning of the law.

THE QUESTION OF THE BONDS.

The fi. fas. are issued against the securities on two separate bonds. And the bonds themselves present a very pretty question of responsibility.

Treasurer Renfroe has given three bonds since he has been in office. The first of these was given in 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Smith to serve out Treasurer Jones's unexpired term. This was the bond of 1875 and has nothing to do with the case at issue at present. In 1876 a second bond was given by Mr. Renfroe with the following securities, each becoming responsible for the amount set opposite to his name:

John M. Stubbs, $8,000; T. Christian, $5,000; G. J. Elkins, $5,000; L. D. Mathews, $4,000; James H. Hines, $6,000; B. W. Snell, Geo. H. Jones, T. J. Smith, $10,000; John W. Murphy, $5,000; B. J. Wilson, $30,000, R. H. Richards, $30,000; V. R. Tommey, $30,000; Z. H. Broughton, $7,000; H. G. Wright, $2,500; F. R. Griener, $3,000; A. J. Haines, $5,000; H. N. Hollifield, $5,000; W. C. Mathews, $3,000; J. H. Pittman, $1,000; M. T. Swint, $2,000; G. W. Peacock, $5,000; James M. Goldsmith, $5,500.

There are several peculiarities about this bond of '76. In the first place it was never signed by John W. Renfroe, the principal—it was never filed in the office—was never approved by the governor, and never recorded. The treasurer was not sworn in under the bond, and was not commissioned under it. Governor Smith, we understand, says that he did not consider this second bond as the bond of the treasurer, as the treasurer had never signed it, but held the bond of '75 responsible. This we did not have from Governor Smith himself, but from hearsay. It is certain that the bond is not signed by the principal. We understand that the amount for which this bond will be liable if it is held that it is a responsible bond, is about $6,000—which, if it were collected, would be apportioned among the twenty-three securities. If the fi. fas. should stand and the bond of '76 would not, it is held by some, that possibly the bond of '75 ought to be brought in under the construction that it was the bond on which the state relied up to the time of filing the bond of '77, as the bond of '76 was never perfected.

There is no point made, we believe, as to the liability of the bond of '77 in case the fi. fas. themselves stand the test. This bond, made under Governor Colquitt, is regular in all respects, and is signed by the following securities, each one being responsible for the amount opposite his name:

John W. Renfroe—T. J. Smith, $10,000; J. K. Hines, $5,000; V. R. Tommey, $60,000; L. V. Matthews, $5,000; J. A. Robson, $5,000; G. W. Peacock, $6,000; B. J. Wilson, $10,000; J. M. Goldsmith, $10,000; J. W. Murphy, $30,000; A. J. Haines, $10,000; J. F. Norris, $5,000; John M. Stubbs, $8,000; J. S. Ward, $4,000; T. Christian, $4,000; T. J. Pearson, $10,000; M. T. Swint, $5,000; W. C. Matthews, $6,000; H. N. Hollifield, $4,000; F. R. Griener, $3,000.

The above is the bond that the treasurer was acting under when the investigation took place.

WHERE THE FI FAS. ARE TO BE LEVIED.

The fi. fas., as we understand, are to be levied in Washington county and have been sent there for that purpose. It is said that Mr. Renfroe himself pointed out the property belonging to himself in Washington county, which he held was sufficient to meet all the fi. fas. in case they were sustained. The governor, however, has, we understand, ordered a levy to be made upon the property of Colonel B. J. Wilson, situated in the same county. As we understand it then, the fi. fas. are directed against the Washington county property of these two gentlemen. Of course, the securities are equally liable with these gentlemen.

WHAT COURSE THE FI. FAS. WILL TAKE.

If the fi. fas. were to run the regular course prescribed by the law, and the course evidently intended by the legislature, the levy would be made and the property of the parties concerned sold without trial and without appeal. The state will, of course, push ahead for this object. Colonel R. W. Ely, attorney-general, has charge of the case, but we suppose, if the matter is litigated stubbornly, he will have the assistance of other counsel.

That such resistance will be offered is very certain. The defendants are represented by the firm of Jackson & Lumpkin, who will move at once to protect their clients from the summary process proposed. Captain Jackson says that he will not only fight the matter in the courts but he feels the most perfect confidence that not one dollar will be recovered, and no judgment given against his clients. He is prepared for immediate action, and it may be expected that the case will at once come into the courts. We presume the first step taken by the defense will be to apply for an injunction restraining the officers from buying and selling the property against which the fi. fas. are issued. An attempt will be made to get the case into court on its merits, the defendants claiming that the investigation or trial on which these fi. fas. are based has been ex parte and not in accordance with the terms of law.

THE COURSE OF THE DEFENSE.

We have no direct authority for the following, but it is accredited in legal circles that the defense will be put upon these grounds:

1. That the whole proceeding is illegal, because it is made by the legislature which had no right to order the governor to institute it. It is held that the legislative and executive departments are separate and coordinate, and that he has no right to order the other to the performance of its alleged or real duty.

2. That the issuing of the fi. fas. is an attempt to seize the property of the defendants without due process of law. It is held that the legislature after an investigation that was not conducted in the prescribed method of courts of law, and which was ex parte and incomplete, to which none of the securities is attacked by these fi. fas. were allowed to appear—a resolution is passed to seize their property by the most summary process known to the law.

3. That the course proposed by the state does not allow the defendants the right of trial by jury, (which is guaranteed to every man as a constitutional right) but would exclude them from that right.

4. That the last clause of the act of 1876, under which clause the governor is directed to proceed, was not intended to apply to a case of this sort and cannot so apply. It provides an extreme mode of procedure (the issuance of fi. fas. against which there can be no appeal) for certain things which are recited in the clause, and which alone apply to the misapplication or loss of funds that have been paid into the treasury. It is held that this procedure cannot be applied to the recovery of moneys that have never been into the treasury and that have never belonged to the state, and that while the fines might be collected by this summary process, the interest cannot.

5. That the action of the state in issuing fi. fas. for the interest and the fines at once cannot be justified, as they are intended to cover money which is a penalty for an alleged violation of law, and money which is a civil claim. If the treasurer is to be prosecuted for quasi criminal action, the suit to recover money cannot go with it.

It is said that the matter can be forced into the courts because the securities on the two bonds do not stand in the same relation to the claim of the state while the the fi. fas. do not recognize any difference whatever, and if pushed through will make it impossible for the equitable difference between them to be shown.

It may be said that there were many persons who thought that the governor should not have issued the fi. fas, but should have put a matter involving so much, in such shape that the courts and jury could have passed upon it, and have decided the issues between the state and the defendants. The governor, however, doubtless felt that it was his duty to proceed in the manner prescribed by the legislature. The securities on the bonds seem to feel no apprehension, and indeed we understand that Mr. Renfroe has given them the fullest assurances that he will hold them harmless, no matter what the decision of the matter in hand may be.

OVER 200 NEW FAMILIES.

A Statement of Maj. Slaton, the School Superintendent.

We learned from a teacher of one of the public schools that Major B. F. Slaton, the superintendent, has reported that over 200 children whose families have moved to Atlanta since the last session, which closed about 40 days ago, have applied for admission into the public schools. This statement speaks volumes for the growth of our city. It is fair to presume that each child sent to the school represents a family of 3 persons besides itself—which would make the 200 children represent a new population of over 600 people.

Then, besides these, there are many families that have moved in that have not sent any child to the school, and many young men who have no children. It is fair to say, with this bit of statatistics as a basis, that there has been an increase of 1,000 souls in our population in the last 40 or 50 days.

Injuring the South.

We called attention in a recent issue to an editorial in the New York Times entitled, "Is the South Misjudged?"

Hon. Francis Fontaine, commissioner of immigration for Georgia, has handed us the following, taken from the London (England) Telegraph, by one of the correspondents of the department of land and immigration, which justifies all that we have said concerning the unjust prejudice which exists against the south:

"According to the New York Tribune the emigration en masse of negroes now taking place from the ex-slave states to Kansas has been provoked by unheard of cruelties and barbarities to which the colored population of the south have been subjected by the white planters. Among the atrocities cited as of quite recent perpetration are the following: A respectable negro artisan went to Kansas at the commencement of the exodus, worked diligently, saved money enough to buy a small plot of land upon which he built a hut, and then went back to his native place in Mississippi state for his wife and family. He had scarcely arrived in his former home when he was seized by a white mob, dragged from his house and brutally mutilated. Both his hands were cut off at the wrists, and he was then exhorted, with horrible oaths to 'go to Kansas now, and make a fortune!' Another case mentioned is that of a young laboring man of color, who emigrated nearly a year ago, and, after working hard in Kansas for several months, laid by a hundred dollars, with which he returned to his original 'location' in order to marry a girl to whom he was affianced, and convey her to his new domicile. Upon his wedding night his house was broken into, both his arms were hewn off above the elbow, and he was left to bleed to death in the presence of his distracted young wife. It may be reasonably inferred from the facts above narrated that not only have American citizens of sable hue excellent reason for quitting the southern states with what speed they may, but that those among them who are fortunate enough to get to Kansas would do wisely to stop there.

The Ohio Legislature.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—The legislature met yesterday morning, and Governor Bishop's message was received. The financial condition of the state is about the same as last year. The governor calls attention to the importance of improving the navigation of the Ohio river. Among the first bills introduced was one for abolishing the present congressional districts and re-establishing a boundary which existed before the state was redistricted by the late democratic legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—A republican senatorial caucus was held to-night and General James A. Garfield was nominated for United States senator by acclamation. All the other candidates withdrew.

Houston's Successor.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 6.—Governor Cobb fills the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Houston by appointing Luke Pricer, of Athens. He has never been an office-holder, always declining, but is an able man and lawyer of fine ability. He was a law partner of Senator Houston. An election by the legislature will take place in November next.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

A CRATE of green peas were shipped from Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston last Monday.

UP to 25th December Selma, Ala., received 95,336 bales of cotton.

ICE an inch thick was found at Morgan City, La., last Thursday.

ST. PATRICK'S church, Galveston, was recently despoiled of valuable silver.

A LAMAR county, Texas, planter has carried out sixty negroes from Mississippi.

THE overflow of the Kentucky river caused great destruction of property in Henry county.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas pays out $7,000 a month to employes at Denison, Texas.

T. UPCHURCH, of Greene county, Ala., has a powder gourd 121 years old.

A BAND of pickpockets from Chicago have been doing up some of the towns in Texas.

TWO large cigar factories are to be removed from Havana to Key West.

THE extra session of the Tennessee legislature, which lasted for eight days, cost $12,171.31

A NEGRO hunter in Anderson, S. C., caught one hundred and twenty-seven 'possums this hunting season.

THE rail mill of the Roane iron company of Chattanooga turned out for its last day's work 110 tons of steel rails.

THE Charlotte Observer chronicles the erection in the immediate future of a cotton factory in that city.

THIRTY-SIX thousand bales of cotton valued at $2,000,000 have been shipped from Norfolk to Europe this season.

DURING the month of December the assays of bullion at the United States assay office at Charlotte aggregated $3,559.80.

A COLLEGE for young women is about to be established at Norfolk, Virginia, by the citizens of that place.

A SECOND crop of whortleberries is now being gathered by the people of Bradford, county, Florida.

A TWELVE months old boy in Reidsville, North Carolina, is blessed with eight living grandmothers and great grandmothers.

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 7, 1880

THE presidential candidature has practically been reduced to three men on each side—to Tilden, Seymour and Church of the democratic party; to Grant, Blaine and Sherman of the party in power. The names are presented in the order of their strength.

MR. AND MRS. OURAY are going to Washington to carry on the diplomatic campaign with new surroundings. The wily chief has succeeded in preserving his people from punishment until next spring, and there is no telling what new plan he will urge upon the sentimental Schurz.

THE house began business yesterday in a lively manner. The committee on Indian affairs was instructed to ascertain the truth concerning the Ute outbreak; and the committee on commerce are taking steps to hear all parties interested in the inter-state railroad bill, preparatory to an early report.

GENERAL GRANT'S Jacksonville oration contains some patriotic utterances that should have been entertained and carried into execution while their author was in power. If the distinguished speaker did anything to make the country one, it has slipped from our memory. He did a great deal to embitter one section against the other; but he is entitled to some credit for the frankness with which he acknowledges his mistakes in this respect.

THERE is no change in Maine. The governor will not, even if he could, recall the certificates issued to members of the legislature, and those members will have to fight it out to-day on those certificates. The decision of the supreme court may be applied by the legislature in determining the cases of contested seats that will come up, but it came too late to be of practical value to the governor. The news from Augusta to-day promises to be as entertaining as any of Buffalo Bill's adventures on the plains.

The Outlook of the New Year.

The year that is just finished will be to the present generation a red-letter one; for it brought to an end the long and weary period of enforced economy and restricted business that followed the panic of 1873, and put every branch of industry at work. Agriculture was encouraged in the west and south by good crops and remunerative prices, the factories received more orders than they could fill, the railroads were blocked with freight, the mines were pushed to a greater extent than ever, and all other interests were quickened towards the end of the old year in a way that was full of promise. The new year came in just when all our industries were pushing ahead with a wonderful momentum; and the most skeptical cannot now discover any reason why the present degree of prosperity throughout the country should not be at least maintained. Of course with the revival of business came a tendency to rush into speculative ventures and wild-cat schemes; but the indications now are that that danger is perhaps passed, and that the greater and better part of our people will content themselves with the sure profits of legitimate business. Nor will such profits be by any means insignificant in any branch of trade, if we have another year of good crops. Our prosperity rests of course on the crops of the country—all real prosperity in business in this world does. It was not John Sherman or any other man, or any particular scheme or set of schemes, that made the past year a happy one; it was the wealth created by the producers of the south and west under the blessings of a kind Providence—a wealth that was turned to good account in the payment of debts until the country found itself in 1879 once more on its feet. The extent of this wealth is so great that it renders the nations of the world tributary to us, especially if any disaster, however slight, overtakes their food crops. In 1878 our agricultural production amounted to $1,488,570,866. This sum is almost inconceivable, but great as it is, it was exceeded in 1879 to the extent of nearly $416,000,000, according to the latest estimate of the national agricultural department. To the exportable portion of this immense aggregate the south contributed 22 per cent, although this section contains less than 20 per cent of the entire population. It is estimated that the balance of trade in 1879 was at least $100,000,000 in favor of the cotton states. This is a solid basis indeed upon which to expect not only a continuance of the present degree of prosperity in the south, but a handsome additional development. There is, however, one danger ahead—and only one. The present high prices of cotton may induce overplanting of that staple, and a corresponding neglect of food crops that would cast a wet blanket upon all our prospects. Such a course would be equally dangerous whether the season was a good or a poor one. If a good one, the crop would be so large that it would throw prices below the cost of production; if a poor one, the planter would not be able to make ends meet, especially if meats and breadstuffs should rule high. If our people will, however, make every effort to produce their own food, and will maintain the economy of the past few years, there is no reason to apprehend trouble of a business nature for a long time to come. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that we would in that case enter upon a prosperity more substantial and more satisfactory than the south has ever known—which is saying a good deal.

Mr. Parnell's Mission.

As was natural in a country where so many Irishmen have sought refuge and found something more, the arrival of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell has created considerable enthusiasm. It could not be otherwise. His mission is not only in the direction of a practical reform of the outrageous feudal land system now in operation in Ireland, but in the direction of practical benevolence. The Irish peasantry, sturdy as they are, have been so ground down and enfeebled by the oppression of their landlords that without the aid of their countrymen and friends in America, they would be unable to make the peaceful resistance which is absolutely necessary before they can be freed from the worse than slavish bondage under which they are now suffering. Mr. Parnell comes to this country in the interests of the Irish land league, to explain its objects and enlist not only Irishmen, but all benevolent people in its behalf. He comes, also, to take up contributions for those unfortunates who are already suffering in Ireland. Briefly, in order that there may be a well-organized and successful attempt to break down the land system which keeps the nose of the Irish tenant always at the grindstone, it is absolutely necessary to provide in advance against the great suffering that would otherwise result from the resistance of the tenants to the oppression of their landlords. It is for this purpose the Irish land league has been organized, and it is for this purpose that Mr. Parnell has come amongst us. But this is not all. It is not only necessary to provide against suffering; it is absolutely necessary to relieve the distress which already exists in portions of Ireland, and of which the British government has been notified by the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the lord lieutenant: so that, while Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors will have to relieve the sufferings that will result from the effort to break up the land system, it is also absolutely necessary to relieve the distress that is the result of that system.

In connection with Mr. Parnell's visit, the New York Herald prints a page of statements from prominent Irish landholders, the most significant feature of which is that, with one exception, none offer any means of relief from the evils of the system or from the distress present and to come. This exception is very refreshing. Its name is Sir Charles James Knox-Gore, and it owns 30,000 acres of land, from which it receives an annual rental of $55,000. Sir Knox-Gore is certain that the remedy for all the evils of the land system and all the prevalent distress is to be found in the careful cultivator of a new variety of pink-eyed potato, which he calls the champion potato. He is also in favor of a plant which he somewhat vaguely terms "magnum bonum." It will be seen that the Irish peasantry have absolutely no hope of relief from distress save in the charity and benevolence of the people of this country, and no hope of relief from the evils of the land system save in peaceful agitation of the question of reform and peaceful resistance to the system itself. This the Irish land league, represented by Mr. Parnell, proposes to do; and as the project is far more patriotic than any attempt of Fenianism could possibly be, the prospects are that the mission of the distinguished Irishman will be successful even beyond his most sanguine expectations.

A Monstrous Tax on Railroad Enterprise.

Some time ago we took occasion to call the attention of the democratic majority to the vital necessity of making a thorough revision of our present tariff, and in that connection we alluded to the enormous duty on steel rails as a matter demanding the immediate attention of the representatives of the people of the south and west. As it seems highly improbable, owing to some confusion of leadership and the lack of any definite policy among the democrats in congress, that any well-developed attack will be made upon the body of the tariff, the people and the varied interests that are suffering from the unjust oppression thereof will be compelled to depend upon the efforts of those members of both parties who are earnestly and honestly in favor of reform in this important matter. In other words, in the absence of any concerted democratic action, the tariff will have to be attacked in detail. Having already upset the infamous blood-tax on quinine, the next thing to do is to abolish the duty on steel rails or to reduce it to such figures as will pay a revenue into the treasury. The real friends of the people in congress will have an opportunity to act, during the present session, for there is now a petition in circulation asking for a reduction of the existing duty of twenty-eight dollars a ton to a rate of not more than ten dollars a ton.

Like the duty on quinine, the tariff on steel rails has special phases and features that combine to make it a gross outrage, and the more prominent of these features are well worthy of consideration. Prior to 1870, the duty upon a ton of steel rails was fifty-five per centum a ton ad valorem, amounting to an average duty of thirty-one dollars and five cents a ton for the eight years before 1871. In 1870, in spite of the arguments and threats of protectionists and their organs, the duty was reduced to a specific one of twenty-eight dollars a ton, and it is this specific duty congress is asked to reduce to a rate of ten dollars a ton. The reduction, however, was in the interest neither of the people nor the railroads, but was intended to simplify the rate for the benefit of the rail works and the importer. How advantageously this change worked for the steel rail monopolists may be shown by a few figures. Shortly after the change the price of steel rails, influenced somewhat by the prevailing hard times, but more directly by the cheapening of their process of manufacture, was greatly reduced. The progress of this reduction and the comparison involved are too suggestive to be overlooked:

	Prices of British Steel Rails.	Prices of American Steel Rails.
1873	$80.05	$120.50
1874	68.75	94.25
1875	44.28	68.75
1876	32.12	59.25
1877	29.20	45.50
1878	25.55	42.25

This is interesting, and we invite the congressmen from the south and west to a careful consideration of its significance. The change from an ad valorem to a specific rate was in reality a cunning device in the interest of the monopoly; for, had the rate remained at twenty-five per centum ad valorem, the duty on steel rails would have averaged twelve dollars a ton in 1878. At present, the duty is twenty-eight dollars upon a ton which costs twenty-six dollars; or, to put it in another way, the protection amounts to about one hundred and ten per centum. In spite of this, it appears that the protected rail works are unable to supply the demand, for notwithstanding the outrageous tax, it appears that railroads are compelled to make importations. During last August, for instance, four thousand five hundred and eighty-four tons passed through one custom-house. In other words, railroads have been compelled to import steel rails at more than double their cost in order to satisfy the demands of the public in regard to safe equipment. The outrage in this tax consists in the fact that it eventually falls upon the traveling and trading public, and completely shuts out new railroad enterprises from the advantages of steel rail equipment. It is a tax upon the safety of travelers, a tax upon commerce and a most effectual prohibition upon new railroad enterprises. It is in every respect shameful and outrageous, and, like the quinine infamy, has not a single argument in favor of its existence. A Chicago organ of protection defends it upon the ground that foreigners have no right to sell their wares to our people. A more contemptible and disgracefully absurd argument could not be conceived of. It is only a clumsy method of asserting that our people have no right to buy what is best and cheapest.

If protection was ever necessary to maintain our steel rail works, it is not necessary now. It is one of the most profitable of the industries, and amply able to take care of itself against competition; but the interest of the railmakers sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the interests of producers who are compelled to transport their products, the people who are compelled to travel, and the growing commerce of the south and west that demands new lines of railway transportation. But, leaving the people and new lines of transportation altogether out of the question, the duty upon steel rails amounts to an enormous yearly tax upon the completed railroads, and if not a dollar of this tax fell upon the people, either directly or indirectly, it would still be a disgraceful imposition. Are the railroad interests of the country to suffer that rail works may be upheld and protected? Is it of more importance to the people of the country that the interests of a comparatively few rail-makers should be protected at the expense of the railroads? The capital invested in steel rail works is not more than forty millions, while the capital invested in railroads amounts to about $4,600,000,000. Nevertheless, the railroads are to be disgracefully taxed in order to enrich a monopoly which even now, as the figures show, is unable to supply the demand for steel rails. Leaving altogether out of view the interests of new railway enterprises, which are practically prohibited from equipping themselves with steel rails, it is estimated that about twelve per centum of the rails upon the completed roads are relaid each year, and at the present reduced prices, in spite of the enormity of the import duty, will be relaid with steel rails, which are cheaper than iron. The question is, are railroads, with their vast interests affecting almost every other interests to be compelled to pay a tax of one hundred and ten per centum to a comparatively unimportant monopoly? We trust to see the Georgia congressmen take the lead in this important matter. The question is of vast more importance to the public at large than fruitless political discussion.

THE Grant boom is not perceptibly terrific in Indiana. Blaine and Sherman hold their own with the eminent man, and there are some scattering votes to spare.

IN the death of the Rev. Gilbert Haven, D D., the Northern Methodist church loses one of its most energetic and enterprising officials, and the people south one of their bitterest enemies. Indeed, Bishop Haven was conspicuous not for exalted piety, or for great eloquence, or for profound learning, but for his hatred of the south. It was not fanaticism, nor excess of loyalty, but a hate that must have been more painful than anguish and more destructive than disease. The fury of this feeling took possession of him upon great and small occasions, and won for him deserved distinction among a certain class of politicians and politics—religionists at the north. Apart from this, his intellectual ability was above the average and he was an untiring if not a devout worker. His death, following so closely upon that of Zachariah Chandler, would seem to be an indication that the great Lord of all is determined that the people shall have peace. Let us trust that the Hand which gave Bishop Gilbert Haven death lifted him likewise into life and brought to his perturbed spirit that peace which passeth understanding.

IF it should turn out that the genial Mrs. Pinkston has hold of the small end of the Sherman boom, then it behooves Blaine and the other boys to be upon their guard.

MR. BAYARD will probably "ignore" the facts in regard to the pledges of the government to which THE CONSTITUTION recently called his attention. Mr. Bayard is what might be termed a fundamental statesman, and your true fundamental statesman is in the habit of "ignoring" everything that may happen to conflict with his opinions. The country is full of fundamental statesmen, and they all want office.

THE Chicago Tribune says that Governor Garcelon seems to be willing to employ troops. Federal troops, dear sir? Let the evidence be read to the witnesses.

GREAT goodness! Kellogg has obtained permission to bring forward witnesses, and the Louisiana liar will shortly find a market for the fruits of his particular industry. And this, too, when the country was just sobering up and getting ready to be comparatively honest and upright.

IT is reliably stated that Mr. Tilden opens the new year in robust health. The Hon. Gum Blare is the only disease that Mr. Tilden has had in several years.

THE political paragrapher of the New York Tribune expresses a solemn fear that the democrats are preparing to steal the presidency. Republican precedent is undoubtedly an unhappy thing; but this man served an apprenticeship in a lunatic asylum.

THE hungry young man who does the paragraphing for the New York Tribune regards the action of the democrats in Maine with a bloodshot eye. This is very ominous.

THE New York Tribune is in a dreadful quandary. Its editor doesn't know whether to take hold of the Sherman teat or the Blaine dug; consequently he is toying with both in the most tantalizing manner.

BLAINE is not in favor of war until he finds out whether he can buy a sufficient number of fusionists to suit his purposes. We have the evidence of Mulligan that Mr. Blaine is a first-class commercial man when there's any trading to be done.

IN GENERAL.

—Don Carlos drives daily in Paris in a phaeton drawn by four mules.

—Now, then, you've got your head steady, sail in to make 18-0 a bowler.—Boston Post.

—The "Pirates of Penzance" are likely to capture and sink the "Pinafore." All that's bright must fade.

—Phillips Brooks thinks the clerical jester a creature to be abhorred equally with the clerical cheat.

—Mrs. General Grant says that the prettiest girl she saw in all her travels was from Bodie, Cal.

—Gambetta shows signs of age. He is growing thin again, and his hair is getting white.

—No beggars will prowl around this year saying they are survivors of the Tay disaster.

—Leadville disdains mere colonels. The usual remark is: "Senators, pass the bacon."

—We have it from what we consider good authority, that Mr. Edison did not discover America.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Philadelphia reports 13,473 deaths in 1879, against 15,498 in 1878. About one-fourth the deaths were from lung disease.

—It takes 228 dogs to make a feast for the Pawnee Indians, and even then some of the children get nothing but the wishbone.

—If you have a pretty daughter you will have a brain full of anxiety, and a house full of scented note paper.—New York News.

—All quiet on the Garcelonoscoggins.—New York Commercial Advertiser. And also on the Blainebec.—New Haven Register.

—The theory that hydrophobia is a disease of the imagination and can be cured by force of will is advanced by an English magazine.

—Sleeping-cars may be run for the convenience of the public, but it sometimes seems as if it was more in the interests of the colored porter.

—The earth is so cracked on the prairies in Erath county, Texas, that it is dangerous to ride on them. The last rain fell on the 29th of July.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers is said to have purchased a farm on the banks of the Delaware, with a view of retiring from the stage.

—A man thinks of heaven as he thinks of home, a place where he believes he can go to when all other places are closed to him.

—Pope says that beauty draws us with a single hair. They don't nowadays. When a beauty gets so bald-headed that she has but one hair left she don't draw much.—Detroit Free Press.

—To pass him "as they would a tree" were the instructions given to the laborers and tenants on the late duke of Portland's estates if they should at any time meet the duke.

—Mr. Spurgeon's spirits are much depressed. As he expressed it in a letter to his congregation, he is "without brain to think or heart to write." He is only in his 46th year.

—Nova Scotia has had it thirty-five degrees below zero, and her advice is, "Don't encourage it." Lovers had their fingers frost bitten as they sat with their arms around each other.

—The prince of Wales reads very little, but he has known and conversed with more celebrated and interesting people than any other man of his age in the world, and is unusually well informed.

—Keeper A. M. White, of the morgue, in New York, reports that during the year 103 bodies were taken to the morgue from the streets and from the rivers. Of this number, 64 remained unrecognized; 4,014 bodies were taken to the dead-house during the same time.

—All the heads of departments in Washington go to New York for their hats, and Washington hatters get even by announcing: "New York made hats for sale at half price, and furnished to African-bound ships on short notice."

—The English dean of Maritzburg, South Africa, writes to Mr. Gladstone: "The Zulus never went to war with us, but we with them. They have always been excellent neighbors. For thirty years they have never been accused of stealing a sheep, an ox or a horse from the Natal side."

—Those who want to earn five cents an hour, and at the same time live in the two wealthiest cities in the land, can get work by applying at the municipal wood-yards of Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, where all asking charity of the authorities are set wood-chopping and given fifty cents a day.

—Roberts's Buff Book is the terror of the truant M. P. It is the record (open to constituents) of the attendance of members at divisions of the house. Last year 329 members out of 658 only averaged one division in nine. Six never put in an appearance, and about 40 only attended 10 divisions during the session. The metropolitan members—having the excuse of being very busy men—were especially remiss. There were 237 divisions during the session.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven, whose death at Malden, Mass., on Saturday afternoon last is announced, was born near Boston, Mass., September 19, 1821. He graduated at Wesleyan university in 1846, and for two years taught Greek and Latin in Amenia seminary, of which in 1848 he became principal. In 1851 he joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed successively at Northampton, Wilbraham, Westfield, Roxbury and Cambridge, Mass. In 1861 he was appointed chaplain of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, the first commissioned chaplaincy after the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862 he made a tour in Europe and the east, and on his return was stationed as pastor for two years in Boston. His earnest advocacy of the cause of the colored people, both before and during the war, led to his appointment in 1865 to the supervision of the interests of the destitute freedmen and whites in the state of Mississippi. In 1867 he was appointed editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, and continued in this office until 1872, when he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. The general conference assigned his residence at Atlanta, Ga., and placed under his special superintendence the interests of the M. E. church in the extreme southern states. He has been a persistent advocate of Protestant missions in Italy and among the Spanish-speaking people, and in 1872 and 1873 visited Mexico in the interest of this cause. He published "The Pilgrim's Wallet," a book of travels, in 1864 and "National Sermons; Sermons, Speeches and Letters on Slavery and its War," in 1869. A few years ago Bishop Haven visited Liberia, where he contracted a malaria from which he has never obtained exemption. He was an intimate personal friend of General Grant; a man of strong intellect and will, but also strong in his prejudices.

—When the enterprising burglar isn't burgling,
Chorus—Isn't burgling.
When the cut-throat isn't occupied with crimes,
Chorus—'Pied with crimes,
He loves to hear the little brooks a-gurgling,
Chorus—Brooks a-gurgling,
And listen to the merry village chimes,
Chorus—Village chimes.
When the coster's finished jumping on his mother,
Chorus—On his mother,
He loves to lie a-basking in the sun,
Chorus—In the sun,
O take one consideration with another,
Chorus—With another,
The policeman's lot is not a happy one,
Chorus—Happy one.
—Pirates of Penzance.

Why Grant Cannot be Elected.

New York Sun, Ind.

It is not the long heads of the republican party who are working to nominate Grant for a third term. It is the short-sighted light weights who are engineering the Grant enterprise.

A look at the facts demonstrates this. No sober man believes that Grant could get one of the 138 electoral votes of the southern states. The time is coming when the southern vote will be divided among different political parties; but this will not be the case at the next election. In that contest a democratic candidate who can unite the full strength of his party is absolutely sure of receiving these 138 southern votes.

The hope of success for the republicans in the next year's campaign, therefore, rests wholly in the northern states. Those states give 231 electoral votes. The majority which is necessary to elect a president is 185. It will be seen that the northern states cast forty-six more than this number. Hence, the republican nominee for president might lose forty-six votes in the northern states and still be elected.

Now, let the Grant managers look at the figures. New York gives thirty-five votes, Ohio twenty-two and Wisconsin ten, making a total of sixty-seven. Grant could not carry either of those states against a democratic nominee upon whom the party was united. In New York Grant would run no better than Cornell at the recent election. If the democracy had been united on their candidate for governor, Cornell would have been beaten by a plurality of 50,000.

For a dozen years past the Germans have decided every contested election in Ohio. The German vote in that state is larger than it is in any other state in the union. At the west everybody accepts the apothegm, "As go the Germans, so goes Ohio."

The Germans everywhere are inflexibly hostile to the third term project. They see in it the shadow of the empire. If Grant is the candidate next year, the German republicans will take from him the twenty-two votes of Ohio.

Substantially the same is true of Wisconsin. The republicans of that state have always been indebted to its heavy German vote for their victories. With a democratic nominee upon whom all factions of the party were cordially combined, and with Grant as the republican candidate, the Germans would throw the ten votes of Wisconsin into the democratic scale.

In the light of these facts and figures, the sober majority of the republican party ought to rise up and crush the third term movement before it crushes them.

Grant in Georgia.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Somehow the solid south fails to fall prostrate before that southward excursion train. And yet General Grant is not traveling "incognito."

Americus Recorder.

Joe Brown and several others from Atlanta went down to Savannah yesterday to take a look at Grant. That is farther than we'd go to see him.

Elmira Free Press.

Hospitality in Georgia and South Carolina booms for Grant; but this makes it doubly necessary for the republican party to have some new and dreadful southern outrages, and pretty quick, too.

Savannah News.

The reception here was in no sense a manifestation of the popular admiration for General Grant. It is but simple justice to the great majority of our citizens to say that the formal public courtesies extended to him and his party while here, were dictated solely by the maxims of hospitality and civility, and while the demonstration, such as it was, afforded no indication of the popular sentiment it was equally destitute of political significance.

The Czar's Diary.

Court Journal.

"Got up at 7 a.m., and ordered my bath. Found four gallons of vitrol in it and did not take it. Went to breakfast. The nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelt so strong of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it. Found a scorpion in my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Just before stepping into my carriage to go for my morning drive it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. I did not drive. Took a light lunch off hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Had dinner at 6 p.m., and made Baron Lalschounowonski taste every dish. He died before the soup was cleared away. Consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London stout that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theater and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed and slept all night on the roof of the palace.

Diplomacy, or Treachery?

New York Evening Post.

The Utes, approached as an independent state, have asserted the right of an independent state. This is true, no matter what the exact position of Chief Ouray is—whether he really intended in good faith to deliver the murderers and finds that he is unable to do so, or has united from the first with his tribe to deceive the whites. The latter seems to be the more plausible theory. As usually happens, the Indians have contrived that the futile negotiation shall leave them in the more favorable situation. When this is done at Constantinople or Berlin we call it diplomacy. When it is done in Colorado we call it treachery, savagery and other hard names. The cleverness of Ouray, if it had been shown by a Russian or a Turk, would have won the admiration of Bismarck and other European statesmen by its brilliancy—brilliancy in such a case consisting in the exercise of extraordinary deceptive skill.

He is too Fair to Suit.

Washington Republican, rep.

President Seelye, of Amherst, thinks we have elected our last president. The only wonder about this is that he concedes the election of the last one. As a rule Mr. Seelye is so fair, so just and so unprejudiced in his adherence to the republican party, so straightforward and all that sort of thing, that he generally indorses all its enemies have to say against it.

Bright to the Last.

New York Herald.

What a bright old man the late Charles Morgan remained to the last. Having seen the hideous family fights that took place over millionaires' wills in his late years, he merely made a will himself directing that his property should be distributed by the state exactly as if he had died intestate. Nobody can break that will.

The Morgan-Morton Case.

St. Louis-Post Dispatch.

We know nothing about the merits of this case and do not desire to mix up in what appears to be a painful family misunderstanding, but we do take pride in the fact that when an American girl starts out to do a job of shooting she makes those European socialists and assassins ashamed of themselves. She always hits her man.

Shocking Intelligence.

New York Sun.

Mr. Don Cameron was made chairman of the republican national committee not only because he is bold, rich and powerful, but because he is personally on the best of terms with many of the southern leaders. This is remarkable, but it is also true. He wines and dines them, and transports them free to horse races and other entertainments.

Best By All Odds.

Philadelphia Times.

After all it seems that it is Mrs. Agnes Jenks who wants a place in the New York custom-house, instead of her husband. Well, everybody is willing to concede that Mrs. Agnes Jenks is a bigger man than Mr. Agnes Jenks.

An Unattractive Mission.

Boston Post.

The Russian mission goes begging with poor success in Rhode Island Something more attractive than nihilism and cold weather must be offered a man to make him turn his back on the succulent clambakes of Narragansett bay.

What Sherman Can Do.

Washington Post.

From present appearances, Mr. Sherman has no chance of securing the Chicago nomination. He has it in his power, however, to decide whether Grant or Blaine shall take the prize.

Alas, for the Country.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Congressmen are beginning to turn their faces toward Washington, and the country will soon be on the gridiron, metaphorically speaking.

Strange, if True.

New Haven Register.

John Dunn, of Africa, is said to be the father of 853 children He had to hang their Christmas stockings on the equatorial line.

Result of the Troubles in Maine.

Detroit Free Press.

There will be no war in Maine, but for years after this neighbors will refuse to borrow tea and coffee of each other.

Another Boom Lost.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

What's become of Bayard and his hurrah?

A Remedy Surer and Safer than Drugs.

FROM A WELL KNOWN EPISCOPAL MINISTER

ATLANTA, GA., April 26, 1879.

Dear Sir—Having passed a large portion of my life in the lower part of this State and suffered a great deal from chills and fever, I removed to this city, whose pure waters and delightful climate are appreciated by all. I have been afflicted with torpidity of the liver, pain in the right side and continuous headache. When I met you two months ago, I was in miserable health; having learned my symptoms you said you could cure me at once by the use of your Pad; as I told you, I had no confidence in it, but, by reason of your importunity I took it, and carefully followed directions, and I now desire to state that in twelve hours after the application of the Pad, the headache ceased, the pain in the side was removed. No symptoms of the disease have since returned. My general health is now as good as it ever was. To me your Pad has been all and more than you recommended it to be.

I am very truly your friend,
GEORGE MACAULY.

Call in on Smyth & Co., 57 Whitehall street, Atlanta, and 100 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., and procure a Liver and Stomach Pad. Price, $2, $3 and $5. Infant Pads, $1.50. Mailed on receipt of price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR February, 1880.—Will be sold before the Courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Two Ten-pin Alleys, twenty-six Pins, fifteen Balls, two Black Boards, one Round Target, one Bird Target. Levied on as the property of W. H. White to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Sedden & Bruce vs. W. H. White. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. This January 5th, 1880.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

030 jan7—d&w4w

Strayed or Stolen,

A SORREL MARE, SIX YEARS OLD, MEDIUM height, rather slender bodied with short mane where collar works, small scar to right of the root of the tail. Said Mare or any information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded at No. 9 Forsyth street.

JAMES M. SINGLETON.

January 6, 1880. 119 jan7—dlt

NOTICE.

ROBERT F. DEBELL AND LAURENS O. NILES are this day admitted as partners in our business from January 1st, 1880.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.

Atlanta Ga., January 6, 1880.
120 jan7—dlw

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of doing a GENERAL PLANING MILL BUSINESS, under the firm name of

HART, BEUTELL & HART.

F. W. HART,
H. M. BEUTELL,
FRED. W. HART, JR.

Atlanta, Ga., January 1st, 1880.
780 jan1—dlw

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. MORRIS & CO.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO AUCTION SALES of REAL ESTATE, and to all LEGAL SALES at the Court house or elsewhere on reasonable

SPECIAL RATES.

Our Mr. E. has thirty years experience in the sale of Real Estate and we are convinced that we can give proprietors of Real Estate and Legal Sales perfect satisfaction. Call and see us before making engagements.

672 dec30—d10t head auc sales

HAYDEN PROPERTY,

HERETOFORE POSTED AND ADVERTISED for sale and not sold on account of bad weather, will be sold on the premises at auction On Thursday, the 8th January, at 2 1-2 o'clock, sharp.

See plats and be on the ground sharp on time.

G. W. ADAIR.

603 dec27—d6t dec27 28 and 6 7 8

. ADAIR............................Auctioneer.

BRICK RESIDENCE

ON WHITEHALL STREET.

WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, WITH improved titles, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the 7th of January, 1880,

...ee-Story, Slate-Covered Brick Residence,

...er of Whitehall and Windsor streets, ... Whitehall street and 217 on Windsor. ... modern improvements; bath-rooms, ... and verandah on 4 sides; water and ... attachments, street cars, etc., etc. Commands a magnificent view of the city; is in a No. 1 neighborhood; good side-walk to center of city. This is splendid property, and will be sold on easy terms—⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent. Occupants will show the property at any time to enquirers. Call and examine it.

G. W. ADAIR.

612 dec28—d6t 28-31 jan 1-4-6-7

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

The Georgia Female College,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL FOR THE present year be under the management of R. T. ASBURY, late President of the Monroe Female College. He has arranged an efficient Board of Instruction and expects to restore the institution to its former position of usefulness and popularity. $200 will defray all the expenses of the Literary Department.

The Session opens January 19th, 1880.

For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned R. T. ASBURY, President.
E. L. REID, Sec'y of Faculty.
44 jan4—d... tues thur

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

To Railroad Men

And others desiring fine Watches at low prices:

ORDER FROM

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS

For the following Makes:

E. HOWARD & CO.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH CO.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.

Do not make your purchases until you have obtained our prices. Save fancy profits of small dealers, by ordering from wholesale headquarters.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,

34 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

P. S.—Send for Illustrated Catalogue and new sheet of prices, just issued, January 1st.

813 nov30—dtf 2d page

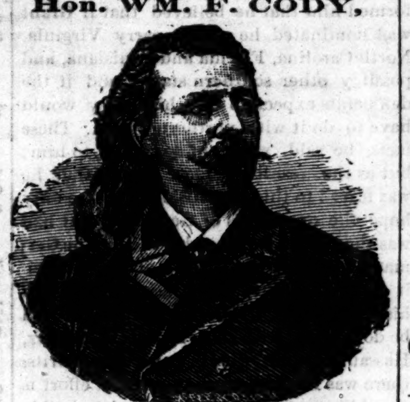
AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

THREE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880.

Hon. WM. F. CODY,



BUFFALO BILL

And His Mammoth Combination of

24 ARTISTS! 24

Also, A BAND OF GENUINE INDIANS

With MILITARY BAND and ORCHESTRA, in the new Drama written by Col. Prentice Ingraham for Buffalo Bill,

KNIGHT OF THE PLAINS!

And SATURDAY in his Great Drama,

MAY CODY; or, LOST AND WON.

Great Street Parade by the Military Band and the Indians on Horseback, headed by BUFFALO BILL.

Prices $1.00 and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's. JOS. E. OGDEN, Bus. Manager.

54 jan4—d5t su we th fr sa

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

Cheap Goods are one thing; Good Articles at Low Prices another.

FOR THE

BEST DRUGS & MEDICINES,

GO TO

PLUMB'S

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

PURE DRUGS,

No adulteration, and careful handling at PLUMB'S, 26 Whitehall street.

26.

The Family Drug Store, 26 Whitehall, has become an institution in the city. Don't look for signs across the sidewalk, but walk in. Mr. Plumb has just made a lot of his superior Cologne Water, which to be appreciated must be tried. Remember the number.

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

Not Too Late To Be Handsome.

Another invoice of those beautiful Dyed and Natural Grasses. Call at PLUMB'S, 26 Whitehall street.

Hall's Journal of Health speaks of an "even temper being essential to good health." The secret of keeping on good terms with yourself and those you come in contact with, is to get a bottle of Plumb's Cologne. Use it freely, and you'll be happy. The girls, as a general rule, do not like a fellow who perfumes with Patchouly or Musk and parts his hair in the middle.

CUBEB CIGARETTES,

And Prepared Cubebs for Smoking for Catarrh. At D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S, 26 Whitehall street.

CYDONIN.

An elegant article for Chapped Skin, Pimples, Tan, Eruptions, Sunburn, etc., just received by D. B. PLUMB & CO., 26 Whitehall street.

jan4dtf

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,

PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot

—AND—

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.

63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.

FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles, HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines, and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose. 726 jan1—dly

SOUTHERN

MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE,

Covington, Georgia.

SPRING TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, 14th instant. We invite patronage.

J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

Covington, Ga., Jan. 5, 1880. 116 jan6—dlw

Miss Washington's School.

MISS LOLA H. WASHINGTON WILL RE-open her school in Atlanta on the first Monday in January.

The accommodations for pupils are enlarged and she will be assisted by her sister, Miss Anita Washington.

In addition to the usual English branches and Latin, both the French and Spanish languages will be included in the regular course.

She expresses her very sincere thanks to her friends for the patronage extended to her school and will endeavor to deserve its continuance.

For circular and further particulars enquire of W. Rhode Hill, Esq., and General W. S. Walker, or address MISS WASHINGTON.

She also refers to the Rev. R. C. Foute, Colonel G. J. Foreacre and Dr. H. L. Wilson.

69 jan1—dlw and 3t sun

Atlanta High School,

(Admits Males Only)

76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET.

SPRING TERM BEGINS FIRST MONDAY IN January, 1880. Course of instruction thorough and practical. Discipline not oppressive to boys who have respect for authority. No others are wanted. For circulars address,

F. E. MEANS, Principal.

622 dec28 d8t

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

A Boarding School for Boys.

MILITARY SYSTEM.

SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 7th, 1880, AND continues 22 weeks. The Military Department has been under the charge of a U. S. officer. Board and Tuition $125 IN ADVANCE. Apply for Circulars to CHAS. M. NEEL Kirkwood, Ga

358 dec16—d&w2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my numerous customers for their liberal patronage during my long proprietorship of the Newton House, in Athens.

On December 31 my proprietorship of the Newton House will cease, at which time I will open for the accommodation of the public the Clinard House, pleasantly located on Clayton street, one of the principal business streets in Athens, where I hope and expect my former patrons, and the traveling public generally to stop when visiting Athens, pledging myself to do all in my power for their comfort, etc., etc.

A. D. CLINARD.

Athens, Ga., Dec. 9, 1879. 232 dec11—dtf

PORK, LARD, ETC.

THE

Cincinnati Packing Co.

PACKERS OF

PORK, LARD

—AND—

QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

537 nov20—d3m

THE BOSS COFFEE POT.

THE "BOSS."

THE GREATEST INVENTION YET! EVERYBODY INTERESTED! AGENTS WANTED.

The New Method of Making

BOS COFFEE!

ATLANTA, GA., 1879 and 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After Thoroughly Testing

THE "BOSS" COFFEE POT,

We, the undersigned, fully endorse the same as The Best Method of Making Coffee we Have Ever Tried.

Besides saving eggs, it will save fully one half of the coffee. It produces coffee as clear as wine, which is much stronger, and has a more delicious flavor than coffee made by any other process.

Benjamin Bros., Grocers, Tea and Coffee.
J. J. Duffy, Coffee Roaster and Spice Miller.
G. J. Ryckeley, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Jack Garner, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Stewart & Fain, Wholesale Stoves.
John F. Steinhauer, Foreman Stewart & Fain.
H. Wolf, Southern Tea Co.
Geo. Kenny, Clerk Southern Tea Co.
J. D. Bonnell, Agent.
J. W. Gurley, M. D., So. Surg. Institute.
Mrs. J. W. Gurley.
John Keely, Dry Goods.
Rev F. A. Heyman, and many others.
T. R. Ramspeck, Teas, Coffee, etc.
H. R. Durand, Ballard's Restaurant.
R. G. Thompson, Thompson Restaurant,
And many others.

Address FRANK RICKER, or STEWART & FAIN, Manufacturers, Atlanta, Ga.

712 dec21—dtf

ATLANTA

Health Institute.

THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. Not a particle of drug medicines or poisons of any kind given in the treatment of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.

Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies.

Address, enclosing stamp, to either U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,

174 sep19 dly wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

BALL SEWING THREAD

1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

247 dec12—deod'y fri sun wed

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY

Notice!

THIS COMPANY PROPOSE TO ORGANIZE a force sufficient to run the Mill day and night from and after January first, or sooner if possible. We shall require about two hundred additional active and healthy women and girls. We very much prefer to learn native help, to procuring experts from other places. The Mill will be run on and after the 10th instant, until 10 o'clock at night, to give persons who desire to learn the business full opportunity to do so. Applicants can obtain full information by applying at my office between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock and 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock p. m.

GEO. B. HARRIS, Superintendent.

218 nov9—dtf sun wed fri

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

13 aug11 d6m

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH P...

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cut will be admitted in this column.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIFUL corner lot, Harris and Boulevard streets; new three room house, plastered and painted. Lot 105x450, under good fence. Can be subdivided into nine good buildings lots, which can be sold to great advantage; fine water and excellent neighborhood. Price, seven hundred dollars; half cash, balance one year with interest at 7 per cent. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent, office Kimball House, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. 1 2 jan7—dlt

5,000 POUNDS LIVE GOOSE FEATHERS at "The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia"—all grades Furniture on hand. P. H. Snook. 67 jan4—1w

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BOWEN'S CLASS IN ENGLISH Literature and History will meet, 10 a. m., Monday, January 12, in the Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, on the floor occupied by Prof. Schuller, room No. 1. January 4, 1880. 34 jan4—d7t

BOARDING.

NOTICE—A FEW MORE BOARDERS, WITH or without rooms, can be accommodated at cheap rates at the Bartow House, Bartow street, one door from Marietta. The house is a large new brick, thoroughly ventilated and the fare is as good as can be found in the city. Apply at house to H. L. Hargrove, Proprietor. 124 jan7—d3t

BOARDERS WANTED FOR TWO FRONT Rooms. Location central. Address with reference "H. W." care Constitution. 70 jan4 d3t

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY TO HELP IN AN OFfice. Address W. R., Constitution. jan7—dlt

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE Blacksmith for my Shops at Rome, Georgia. B. H. Jones, Cartersville, Ga. 123 jan7—dlw

4 MEN WANTED AT SOUTHERN AGRIcultural Works, to do piece work. Mechanics not required but preferred. None but quick, active men wanted. Apply to L. H. Buis. jan7—dlt

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS Stocks, or other Gilt-Edge Security, at Bank rates. Address "Lender," care W. I. Clarke, 40 Marietta street. 121 jan7—1t

WANTED—A SMALL BOY TO COLLECT in the city. Address in own hand "Home," P. O. box No. —. jan7—dlt

WANTED—A PAIR OF THOROUGHLY gentle and reliable Carriage Horses. Address V., Constitution office. 125 jan7—dlt

WANTED—SITUATION FOR YOUNG lady, graduate in Music, with diploma and reliable reference, to teach in school, family or select class. Address box 39, Barnesville, Ga. 43 jan4—d3t sun wed sun

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER AS PRINcipal of Social Circle High school for 1880, to fill vacancy. Address J. M. Gresham, Secretary Board of Trustees, Social Circle, Georgia. 35 jan4—d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—CORNER STORE AND BASEment in Opera-house block. For sale, 23 fine benches fit for churches or schools. Apply to L. DeGive, opera-house. 835 nov30—dtf sun wed

FOR RENT—STORE No. 58 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street. 71 dec5—dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. W. T. GOLDSMITH HAS REMOVED HIS residence and office to No. 61 North Pryor street. jan7—dlt

SPOOL COTTON.

SPOOL COTTON

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S O.N.T. SPOOL COTTON. TRADE MARK

GEORGE A. CLARK, SOLE AGENT,

400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

every produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the NEW ANILINE PROCESS rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S, M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S, And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

256 oct11—d3m

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

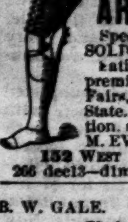
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

R O S A D A L I S

BEST AND CHEAPEST

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.



Special inducements to SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

Satisfaction given in all cases. First premium at Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Fairs, 1879. Best of references in your State. Apply at once for full information. special terms, etc. Address CHAS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer U. S. Gov't, 152 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

206 dec13—dlm sat wed &wkyim

R. W. GALE. J. P. GALE

GALE BROS.

Commission Merchants

—IN—

FLOUR, GRAIN & MILL FEED.

No. 86 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, O.

572 dec25—dlm

ATLANTA, GA., January 3d, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of The Citizens Bank of Georgia, held this day, it was ordered that a dividend of three dollars per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, be paid upon demand.

W. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

73 jan4—d3t

PATENT MEDICINES.

SSS

MACON, GA., March 7, 1879.

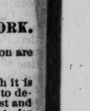
From having been intimate for a number of years with the proprietors of Swift's Syphilitic Specific, I have known much of its manufacture and its use, there are men in the community—well-known citizens—who were victims in early life to Syphilis, the most terrible curse that ever afflicted the human family, and who have taken the S. S. medicine, and are now, to all appearances, and in their own belief, as free from taint of disease as the first man, fresh from the hands of his Maker. Delicacy of course forbids their public recommendations of this medicine, but I am allowed to refer the skeptic privately to those who will indorse everything that can be said in its favor. Being professionally much opposed to indorsing or recommending nostrums or secret remedies, it is with hesitation that I attach my name to this article; but I know whereof I speak, when I say that our science has not yet made public a combination equal to this for the purpose indicated.

T. L. MASSENBURG, Ph. G.

000 dec28—dtf

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR



English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave, and full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE Co., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [Se sep11—d&wsy

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,

130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1880—116th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, in which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 21, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

THE NEXT SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible parties composing agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La., or Same Person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York,

or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 360 dec16—d&wiw top col nx r m

LAW CARDS.

WM. D. KIDDOO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

(Formerly of Georgia),

417 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

2s7 dec13—d1m

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON

CANDLER & THOMSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ROOM No. 3 BROWN BLOCK,

Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House.

576 nov22—d3m

E. N. BROYLES. ALEX. R. JONES.

BROYLES & JONES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets,

ATLANTA, GA.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.

378 dec16—dtf

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.

J. B. ESTES & SON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dlf

S. A. REID,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA.

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.

HILLYER & HARRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 553 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

JNO. MILLEDGE. W. A. HAYGOOD

MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

590 aug 7 79 dly

CALVIN GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.

220 apr8,'79 d12m

T. WARNOCK, M. D.,

Office and Residence Southeast corner Wheat and Collins Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children 58 dec4—d1m

ASK FOR

DALSHEIMER BRO'S

PHILADELPHIA

Fine Shoes.

723 jan1—dly

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF HURT & LOW, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Joel Hurt having purchased the entire business, will continue the same in his own name and for his own account, at the old office, No. 44 Marietta street, where he will be glad to serve our friends and former patrons.

JOEL HURT.

JAS. H. LOW.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. James H. Low in the firm of Hurt & Low, agents, I will continue the business of Real Estate and Fire Insurance at the old office, No. 44 Marietta street. Application, promptness and fidelity, is promised my customers.

JOEL HURT.

Real Estate and Fire Ins. Agent.

January 1, 1880. jan1—d6t

$1200 RETURNS IN 30 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $25. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.

20 nov4—dly &wkly1y

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mr. John Harper, an old citizen of Stewart county is dead.

—General Grant was very much pleased with his reception in Savannah.

—The Hamilton Journal has entered upon its eighth year.

—A negro girl died in Macon the other day who is supposed to have been beaten to death by her mother. The mother will be fully investigated.

—A bright, handsome boy named Eugene Tishler, accidentally shot and killed himself with a pistol in Savannah the other day.

—The prisoners in the Columbus jail fixed a plot to escape by overcoming the jailer, but one of the negroes told all about it, and it was frustrated.

—A good many drunken women have recently been arrested in the streets in Savannah. Drew's field appears to be gradually widening.

—Mr. B. F. Sawyer, formerly of the Rome Tribune, has invented a machine for making paper bags and flour sacks. It also prints the bags by the same operation. It is an ingenious device, and operates upon an entirely different principle from any now in use, making a different bag, both as to shape and manner.

—At a recent Drew meeting in Savannah, Mr. J. H. Bell made a temperance speech in which he presented the practical side of the question with unusual force and vigor. His theory was that a man could not drink without being drunk. If he took one drink he was drunk to that extent, and if he took twenty drinks he would be very drunk, though a few men might take forty and stand it, as some can carry more liquor than others. But if forty drinks made a man drunk one would render him just one-fortieth drunk. Therefore it was best not to drink. The sparker here remarked that he noticed a number of workingmen in the hall. By this he did not mean exclusively mechanics, but men who depended for their living upon what they earned a week or month. Now, doubtless among them there were many who considered they were moderate drinkers. He had been making a little calculation during the singing as to how much one of these moderate drinkers could save in a year. Having been interested in building and loan associations his mind naturally took its operations as a basis. Now, say a moderate drinker spends twenty cents a day for liquor. In the course of eight years—the average life of these building associations—if he will have saved that amount he will find that he has accumulated $1,000. If his drinking averages forty cents per day, he will in the same manner have saved $2,000, and if he saves the cost of eight drinks a day, why, in eight years he can buy a two-story brick house. These facts were worthy the serious reflections of every young man, and they could not be controverted.

Highly Commendable.

We are gratified to state that a move is being perfected, and one which meets with much favor and encouragement, to purchase and enclose the vacant triangle lot in front of the First Methodist church, and erect a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Lovic Pierce. Certainly this lot can in no way be more appropriately used, and such a disposition of it would reflect much credit upon all who contribute to the cause.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Address of the Mayor to the New Board, and the Annual Reports.

The following address was delivered by Mayor Calhoun to the new board:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL: One year has elapsed since I assumed the duties of chief magistrate of the city of Atlanta, and it seems meet that, upon this occasion, as the general council of 1879 ceases to exist, and the one of 1880 comes into being, I should, in some measure, allude to the work of the past which has been, and that of the future which is to be, accomplished. Before proceeding to consider the different departments of the city government, I wish to say that I doubt, if ever in the history of our city, has more harmony prevailed in any council than in the general council of 1879. Our reign has been one of peace, and discord has not come among us. A mutual respect for, and forbearance towards, each other has existed among us to an unusual degree, and I put it upon record, that, after a close scrutiny of your official conduct during the year just closed, I believe that you, and each of you, have honestly, faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of the high trust with which you have been invested. For the respect and courtesy which you and the officers of the city have at all times shown to me, and for you and their fidelity and the aid which you have given me in the discharge of often-times, very difficult and delicate official duties, I thank you. To you gentlemen, composing a part of the old body, whose official terms have just expired, I would say, that, in my opinion, you have retired from your office without a stain upon your official conduct, and, I doubt not, it will receive the approval of your fellow citizens.

FINANCE.

The management of the finances of a city is always difficult, and of course, constitutes the most important part of the government. As the affairs are right, all is right; when they are wrong, all is wrong. I think we have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the record made in this department. The credit of the city has been preserved unimpaired, and all its obligations have been promptly met. This happy result has been in the main, brought about by a rigid adherence to the manifold duties of our new charter; but much has been due to the caution and economy of the different departments of the government, and especially to the committee on the care of the public finance, with its most efficient chairman. We have lived truly within our income—in fact, from extreme fear that we might exceed it, we have not expended during the past year all of our income, but have saved out of it unexpended the sum of $2,788.91. I regard the act to fund our floating debt as one of the most important acts of the general council of 1879. The floating debt was troublesome and the rate of interest fluctuating and high. Under authority we have issued $385,000 of bonds of denominations of $250, $500 and $1,000 each, and running from six to sixteen years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. These bonds, after only part upon the market in October last, have been sold, and thus the rate of interest has been materially reduced, and we are relieved from the difficulties of constantly providing for the floating debt. Under our present system no more such debt can be created and should never be again during the existence of the city, if we be again during the existence of the city, if we be again. In accordance with the provisions of said act, we have also saved and have in hand the $20,000.00 required to be reserved out of the income of last year to create a sinking fund for the payment of the expenses for the first six months of the year; or until the income from taxes for the year is received; and for this year the amount necessary to be borrowed for that purpose will be provided for by laws, and not for any purpose exceeding more than the annual income of the city is all that is necessary for our financial safety, and, in course of time, the debt should be reduced, as the taxes lessened. I doubt not that such care, economy, and prudence will be observed by the present general council as will carry the city safely through another year. I refer to the following facts obtained from the reports of the officers of the city government:

Assessed value of real estate	$12,500,000.00
Returned value of personal property	5,500 000.00
Total amount of income for 1879	346,431.16
Total amount of disbursements for 1879	$95,965 83 323,642.25
Amount of bonded debt including bonds issued to fund floating debt	2,301,500.00
Amount of interest paid	178,986.06
Rate of taxation 1¼ per cent.	

TAXATION.

By the act of September 3, 1879, in certain cases where an ad valorem tax is not paid, a business tax as high as $200 may be imposed, and tax as high as $200 may be imposed, and business classified for taxation. It is very important that this should be carefully done, and if possible, more perfect means should be adopted to secure fuller returns of personal property. It seems probable that the evident equalization of the estate will prevent further reductions in the assessments thereof. I would suggest that this year more convenient arrangement be made for the collection of the taxes, so as to prevent the crowding and confusion which has hitherto prevailed for some days before the closing of the books.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Many children have, during the past year, been excluded from the public schools for the want of room; but I am happy to say that the board of education has made a contract for the building of a new eight grade school house on Fair street, and that the work has already commenced thereon. I recommend that the additional amount necessary for the completion of the building be appropriated and advanced to the board as needed. This will supply the needs of our white population, but does not provide for the exercise of our colored schools. The board has purchased a lot in the fourth ward upon which to erect a building to supply this deficiency, and I recommend also that a sufficient sum be appropriated for that purpose. All the children within the city are entitled to the full benefits of the schools and should have them. It would be very desirable to secure the location in this city of the normal school, maintained by the Peabody fund, and it would be done by supplying a suitable building. I think it worthy the consideration of the general council.

POLICE.

The police force has been well managed during the year, and has rendered efficient service. I think they are poorly paid and should be relieved of the duty of lighting the street lamps. It is not, in my opinion, proper duty for policemen.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The work laid in the 28 miles of streets in the city, and many of them, it cannot be denied, are in bad order. With a small fund of, say, ten or twelve thousand dollars to be distributed over so large a territory, it could not reasonably be expected that the streets can be kept in first-class order. I advise that every dollar which can be spared from other departments be appropriated to this end. I suggest that with the additional aid which we shall this year have from the county convicts, under the act of October last, and the experience of the chairman of the streets committee and engineer gained last year, we shall have better results. I am satisfied that we shall never have good streets and sidewalks until the owners of property in the city are required to pay the street and sidewalks adjoining their property. There has been but one small suit brought for injury from defective street that has passed last year, which speaks well for the care exercised in that direction. Our city attorney has been very efficient and successful in defending suits hitherto brought.

WATER WORKS.

The water works have a little more than paid expenses during the past year, and have been well managed. The demand for extension of mains should be met as soon as the finances will allow.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

There was expended last year $9,836.83 in the extension of sewers, but still the main sewers are not completed. This should be done before the warm season begins. A like amount expended this year will go very far to perfect the present system.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city has been remarkably free from the ravages of fire, but the department has been well kept up, economically managed, and still there is room in readiness for duty. The fire alarm system used in the larger cities will soon be a necessity in ours.

RELIEF.

The relief department has been wisely and economically managed, and, under the present system, has accomplished all that could have been expected; but we see nothing to prevent there having no place in all this beautiful and prosperous city where the destitute sick can be cared for at public expense. The station-house, though humanely managed, is no place for them. Humanity demands something more. We need a city hospital, and I hope this year will not end without it, however small it may be. The Benevolent Home, maintained through the exertions of a few noble ladies, is the only institution which, in some measure, supplies this want, and it should be fostered both by the city and the people.

HEALTH.

The preservation of the health of the city has been my supreme object, as it has been of the general council of 1879. We have regarded it as the duty of all other officers to be most zealously guarded. A system of inspection and cleansing of the city has been inaugurated, which has worked admirably, and has resulted in preserving the health of the city to a remarkable degree. Almost universally we have had the cheerful co-operation of all the people in this work, and our excellent board of health has given, and is giving, unusual attention to this subject with a view to having the city in perfect order, when the sickly season shall come. We must continue this work, for we can make no compromise with the causes of disease—we must exterminate them. I feel it due to our excellent health officer to say that he has, on special pains to enforce the sanitary ordinances, and that the chief, captains, inspectors and policemen generally have been efficient in the discharge of this as of other duties.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery has been well kept and additional precaution has been taken to prevent the disturbance of the graves of our dead.

And now, gentlemen of the general council of 1880, permit me to say that while something has been done for the good of our city during the past year, much remains to be done, and much is expected of us. We cannot do our duty without attention and work. I know this from experience. We have promised our constituents that we will do our duty to the city; yea, we have sworn to do it. Then let us come up to the full measure of it, and if we do, I know we shall succeed. We have a growing, prosperous and beautiful city, inhabited by an active, intelligent and generous people, and everywhere we see unmistakable signs of thrift and prosperity. We start upon our official career for this year in unusually prosperous times. Then while the people are at work and the city is advancing, let us keep the machinery of its government steady, regular and safe. There are many matters to which I shall especially call your attention hereafter; but now I would particularly caution you to be extremely careful in your expenditures for the first and second quarters, as we cannot approximate our income until the month of May. It shall be my purpose to preside over your body impartially and with that dignity which the position demands. Our business cannot be done without order, and I shall preserve it under the rules; but shall endeavor to do it in such a manner as to command your respect and not to offend. I will make mistakes and so will you. Then let us be mutually forbearing and charitable. Let there be no enmity or discord, and no selfish purposes or plans to carry out, inconsistent with the good of the city, but a faithful regard for its interest, and I am sure that when we shall have ended our official terms we shall be satisfied with ourselves, and have the respect and confidence of the people.

The following are the annual reports:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

To the Honorable Mayor and General Council: Gentlemen—Your committe on police would beg to present the subject of appropriation and disbursement in this department. The annual amount set apart for the regular force, is $26,000; the expenditure as shown, has been $27,039.73. This sum is $1,039.73 in excess of the appropriation, on account of extra force employed, including that authorized by council, to serve at, and during fair week, which particular pay roll was $888.80. Deducting this amount, it still leaves an excess of $650.93 appearing on regular pay rolls.

Your committee cannot consistently approve of any management—such as filling vacancies or working in supernumeraries for the sake of filling ranks or giving employment or any other cause, unless there is a real necessity for it, which runs so largely in excess of the appropriation. This is mainly in the hands of the chief of police, whose attention is most re-pectfully invited, but our committeemen should also look into, and advise in this matter.

For the incidental expenses of the police station, we estimate about $400.00 annually, such as fuel, matches, blankets, repairs, cutting, etc., not including gas, in which the city is a stockholder. As this incidental is paid out of contingent fund, we cannot estimate it accurately.

The feeding of prisoners for 1878, under the system of paying by contract at 6 cents per meal, cost $1,348.26. Under the same system for 1879, in which we are compelled to continue in part, we have paid $615.76. The establishment of barracks for chain gang, by the street committee, supplying the prisoners with provisions and having it prepared at their quarters, has been a matter of some economy and profitable as to labor. This system, if carefully managed, as it has been for the two years, might be continued indefinitely, or so long as its advantages can be relied on.

The revenue from liquor license for 1878 was $18,875.00; for 1879 $21,184.75; increase $2,309.75. Fines and forfeitures for 1878 $2,965.15; for 1879, $5,592.65; increase $2,586.70. This last item of increase is due in a measure to the fact, that all the cost in the police court which formerly went to the clerk, now goes into the city treasury. When we consider the salaries, feeding of prisoners, incidental expenses etc., connected with the police station and court, we think the department should be a source of revenue independent of the costs now appropriated by the city, after deducting the expenses legitimately charged to that particular service.

Our worthy recorder is the proper person to build up the receipts and contribute to the necessary and needy branches of the city government. Your committee very heartily approve the present system of regulation and management of the police force, under the present efficient and honorable mayor and general council fully appreciate their valuable services, also, that of the chief and gentlemen comprising the force.

While your committee is not inclined to unnecessary forms or regulations, there is one small matter which has been discussed to some extent, and which, provided there is consent, we think an improvement necessary in this particular. In all cities of well regulated police force you notice that they are exceedingly polite and attentive. Whenever it may pass or approach a city official they recognize them with a proper salute. This is only courtesy and a gentlemanly bearing that carries with the position. Some of our officials may be now retiring; hence they will not reap the benefit of any reform. Very respectfully,

ED. A. WERNER, Chairman;
W. H. HAYNES,
W. H. PATTERSON.

REPORT OF TAX COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Mayor and General Council: Gentlemen—The value of property taxable in the City of Atlanta, as reported by the board of assessors for the year 1879, is as follows:

Real estate	$12,900,000
Personal property	5,307,851
Total	$18,207,851
Estimated decrease by errors, allowed claims, etc	207,851
Leaving value of property	$18,000,000
Rate of city tax 1½ per cent	270,000
Probable income from street tax	10,000
From licenses, cemetery, police department, dividends and other sources	67,500
Total income for the year	$ 347,500

How near this estimate was verified is found in the following reported receipts from the officers of their respective departments, viz:

Marshal's office, R. O. Douglas, successor to our office, W. H. Holcomb—general tax

Tax collector's office, J. O. Harris, to July 15

Tax collector's office, C. E. Robinson, successor

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account general tax

Sanitary tax

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account commission tax

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account business licenses

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account cemetery

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account fines and forfeitures

W. R. Biggers, clerk, account dividends, rents and other sources

Total	$843,484 64
Add (he discount) allowed for advanced payment of taxes in July, 6 per cent on $6,650.28	2,946 47
Total increase for the year	$346,431 11
Under the estimate to balance	1,068 89
Total	$347,500 00

The deeds for taxes 1879 held by the city and turned over to general council for 1880, redeemable $ 4,733 66

Other deeds held for taxes and to be realized by public sale of property

Fi. fas. held for collection

Cash unexpended of the appropriation for 1879

Total	$26,595 64
Deduct the amount under the estimate for 1879	1,068 89
Total amount cash, deeds and fi. fas. turned over to general council, 1880	$25,526 75

This exhibit is free of any obligations outstanding to be paid by the next general council, as contracted for by the council of the year just closed; for be it to the credit of the heads of the various committees, their expenditures have all been reported and paid.

The exemption from street tax of so large a number from the military, firemen and others claimed by legislative enactment, we consider excessive, and should be closely guarded so that no abuses arise from laws and ordinances granting freedom from the payment of this specific tax.

We will itemize farther on this subject. The tax digest shows that $10,815 was given in for street tax for the year 1879. To get that amount it requires 3,000 males at $3.50 each. Take the young boys, the aged men, and a council to say how many males there were at that time 1,570 voters in the city; add to this number all the males between the ages of sixteen and seventy-one years who should pay street tax (required by state law), and who are not voters, and deduct those who are exempt on account of being over sixty years, members of fire and military companies, and it is then reasonable to conclude that there are not less than one thousand male citizens in the city who are liable and yet do not pay one dollar of the tax. Still they avail themselves of all the privileges of citizens. The step necessary to secure this proper return, besides the accustomed vigilance of our marshal and his force, is to re-enact the law of registration of voters, and to strictly adhere to all of its requirements.

Recent enactment of the general assembly of Georgia deprives the cities of any professional tax from physicians, lawyers, photographers and dentists. This reduction cuts off from thereby fund more than the first impression thought to exist, and is doubtless felt more in this city on account of the large population. We have no remedy to recommend since the fact remains that the great sovereigns of Georgia have made it a law, except to state that this committee does not indorse this sweeping exception, when bookbinders, printing offices, bakeries, boarding-houses, factories, cobbler shops, blacksmiths, gas companies, soda and drug stores and clients all have to pay for privileges of this kind.

The committee feels the urgency of impressing upon our successors the importance of conferring frequently with the board of real estate assessors, for in the hand of these gentlemen is a work second to none in the labor for our commonwealth's good and future prosperity. It is through this work only and the full and proper return of assessment can we ever expect the present tax rate of one and one-half per cent to be reduced. We are convinced that there should be a greater return of personal property. While it is true the returns have been increased from $4,600,000 in 1877 to $5,500,000 the year 1879, still this is largely due to the more effective working of the tax collector and his assistants aided by more clearly defined ordinances passed by the general council of 1878, but we believe there is much lessened rate.

The committee desire to express their conviction that the law now permitting the three real estate assessors' term of service to expire at the same time, works an injury to our tax income. We believe that the tax-collector and receiver should be made one of the board and elected biennially, as the law now prescribes, and the assessors elected for two and four years, and after the first election the term of holding the position at four years instead of as it now defines. An ordinance of this kind bears upon its face the advantage it would have in keeping up with the changes in real estate and the improvements, besides making the board better acquainted with the field books—the going and coming of our people—and lastly, if the pay of these three assessors should be made large enough to warrant their entire attention and labor during the term for which elected, the economy of this new system if adopted would be unquestionable.

The committee suggest that the next tax committee confer with the clerk of the city looking toward supplying the officers with certain new books, very much needed to facilitate a clearer system of enrolling deeds entering liquor licenses granted, and reorganizing the manner of keeping records of the grants for burial lots.

B. B. CREW, Chairman,
JOHN H. FLYNN,
ED. A. WERNER.

CITY CLERK'S REPORT.

Annual report of the clerk of council for the year ending December 31st, 1879—Exhibit of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	Salaries of Officers.	Printing & Stationery.	Streets and Bridges.	Cemetery.	Public Schools.	Fire Department.	Contingent Expenses.	General Fund.	Police.
1st quarter, ending March 31st	$4,431 45	$1,482 67	$2,605 54	$99 35	$9,471 29	$1,225 00	$1,062 50	$24,228 28	$8,212 00
2d quarter, ending June 30th	4,716 38	3,788 28	3,788 28	189 41	14,700 00	2,450 00	2,125 00	48,456 56	16,424 00
3d quarter, ending September 30th	3,867 69	1,000 56	4,289 02	94 94	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
4th quarter, ending December 31st	3,867 69	1,000 56	3,536 00	283 76	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
Total receipts for the year	$16,883 21	$7,272 07	$14,218 84	$667 46	$43,114 87	$6,125 00	$5,312 50	$121,141 40	$41,060 00
EXPENDITURES.									
Total expended 1st quarter, ending March 31st	$1,382 67	$2,605 54	$2,605 54	$99 35	$9,471 29	$1,225 00	$1,062 50	$24,228 28	$8,212 00
Total expended 2d quarter, ending June 30th	4,716 38	3,788 28	3,788 28	189 41	14,700 00	2,450 00	2,125 00	48,456 56	16,424 00
Total expended 3d quarter, ending September 30th	3,867 69	1,000 56	4,289 02	94 94	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
Total expended 4th quarter, ending December 31st	3,867 69	1,000 56	3,536 00	283 76	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
Grand total receipts for the year	$16,883 21	$7,272 07	$14,218 84	$667 46	$43,114 87	$6,125 00	$5,312 50	$121,141 40	$41,060 00
Balance on hand	$1,082 67	$471 51	$1,929 56	$94 94	$1,643 58	$1,225 00	$1,062 50	$24,228 28	$8,212 00

1st quarter, ending March 31st	$4,431 45	$1,482 67	$2,605 54	$99 35	$9,471 29	$1,225 00	$1,062 50	$24,228 28	$8,212 00
2d quarter, ending June 30th	4,716 38	3,788 28	3,788 28	189 41	14,700 00	2,450 00	2,125 00	48,456 56	16,424 00
3d quarter, ending September 30th	3,867 69	1,000 56	4,289 02	94 94	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
4th quarter, ending December 31st	3,867 69	1,000 56	3,536 00	283 76	9,471 29	1,225 00	1,062 50	24,228 28	8,212 00
Total expenditures	$16,883 21	$7,272 07	$14,218 84	$667 46	$43,114 87	$6,125 00	$5,312 50	$121,141 40	$41,060 00

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 1-16d; in New York, 12¾; in Atlanta, 12c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 6, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.†

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.25	59	94	N. W.	Gent	.22	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30.31	62	88	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	30.14	66	84	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.22	69	95	S.	Light	.00	Foggy.
Indianola	30.21	69	100	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
Key West	30.22	73	85	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.27	68	94	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.26	67	84	S.	Gent	.0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.26	68	90	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.29	63	94	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.29	67	84	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.28	58	75	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.33	61	77	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.19	69	56	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.17	69	56	S.	Fresh	†	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.25	59	94	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt. Rain.
10:31 "	30.25	59	94	N. W.	Gent	.22	Lt. Rain.

Mean daily bar	30.247	Maximum ther	.70
Mean daily ther	61.2	Minimum ther	.58
Mean daily humid.	75.3	Total rainfall	.22

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

†Not enough to mention.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

398 mar25,'79 dly

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 7.1880

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Buffalo Bill is here this week.

—The expert burglar is abroad.

—The city court will not be in session for several weeks yet.

—Every actor who is up to the bill-boards is not up to his board bills.

—The Atlanta circuit in the supreme court will be reached in a few days.

—The drummers of this section hold a big caucus in Atlanta every Sunday.

—Captain Kidd was such a wicked man that even when asleep he was Kidnapping.

—It is rumored that General Toombs will move either to Clarksville or Gainesville.

—The exodus fever among the colored population of the state has about subsided.

—The lay of the sheepish lover—Then ewe'll remember me.

—An Atlanta old maid upon being asked how she liked children, replied that she could not bear them. Good.

—An Atlanta girl asked a young man how he liked Shakspeare. He replied without a struggle "As You Like It."

—Atlanta now has a detective agency which is threatening to work up the Defoor murderer.

—A certain Atlanta young man sent his sweetheart Shakspeare's works that she might read Richelieu.

—All of the Savannah lawyers who have been in attendance upon the supreme court for the past week have returned home.

—Already we hear the names of a half dozen citizens of Atlanta are spoken of as candidates for mayor at the next election.

—Atlanta clothing houses say that all classes of woolen goods have advanced thirty-three per cent.

—As this is leap year the girls should return the calls made by their visitors on New Year's day.

—We notice that large invoices of fresh eggs have been received in Atlanta during the past four days.

—The Red Men's fair has proved the most successful event in the history of that organization in this city.

—Some one has freshly remarked that the supes served to the audiences at DeGive's must be vegetable—because they are so very green.

—We see that Buffalo Bill is swellingly announced as the Hon. William Cody on the posters. We thought he was simply a colonel.

—We learn that there will be a select excursion to Jacksonville, Fla., next Monday. The party will leave Atlanta under the care of Major J. H. Morgan, who has conducted several similar trips.

—The library fair will open on the 15th of this month in the hall in Brown's block, Wall street. Extensive preparations are now being made by the executive committee.

—The sale stables of the city were made bare yesterday by the numerous buyers that were in the city who purchased all of the stock that was in them at good prices. Twenty carloads of mules could find ready sale in Atlanta at present.

—Lost yesterday afternoon at the Markham house, a pocket book containing tickets to Jacksonville, Fla., and to Nassau. Any one returning the same to the Markham house will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens, is visiting Atlanta.

—Smith Barnwell, of Darien, a leading rice planter of that section, is in the city.

—Whitson G. Johnson, of Lexington, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—Clifford B. King and C. L. Snider, of Savannah, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—D. A. Keyes, agent of John T. Raymond, is in the city.

—DuPont Guerry, of Americus, is in the city.

—R. W. Murphy and T. Warren Akin, of Cartersville, are visiting Atlanta.

—W. D. Stone, S. B. Freeman and W. L. Carmichael, of Forsyth, are in the city.

—L. J. Walton, of Eatonton, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—A. G. West and wife, of Cedartown, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—W. H. Parker and T. B. Lyon, of Barnesville, are in the city.

—H. C. Brown, of Talbotton, is in the city.

—W. F. Anderson, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—We regret to learn that Miss Maggie Holmes is quite ill.

—George W. Adams, superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, is in the city.

—John Rauschenberg left yesterday for Chattanooga, where he will, during the next few days, start the machinery of J. M. Beath's ice factory.

—We are gratified to learn that Mr. C. B. Reynolds, of this city, and a graduate of Boys' high school, Atlanta, will leave on Friday for Dalton, to become a teacher in Crawford high school of Dalton. Mr. Reynolds is well qualified, and has been highly spoken of by those who had charge of his education.

—Last evening we had the pleasure of meeting D. A. Keyes, agent of John T. Raymond, who is billed to appear at DeGive's opera house Monday and Tuesday nights next. The first evening Mr. Raymond will appear in his new play of Walfert's Roost, and on the second night he will appear as Colonel Sellers. The company is now in New Orleans.

—Not only are the subscriptions rolling in rapidly, but the editorial staff of THE CONSTITUTION is receiving accessions in order to keep pace with the growing demand. The latest is little "Mr. Finch, who, although he is nearly thirty years too young to take any practical interest in politics, bids fair to edit an entire household, if not with entire satisfaction, at least with consummate skill.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

A Lively Trade Among the Live Stock Men.

The live stock trade of Atlanta was never livelier than at present. The stock pens are filled with hundreds of head of cattle and hogs, and there are buyers enough in the city to clean the last one of them up. Good prices are paid, and both salesmen and buyers part company after a trade is effected fully happy and satisfied over the result. Around the livery and sale stables, every one seems to be busily engaged. Buyers are here by the score from all parts of the state, and some parts of South Carolina. Monday at noon there were four hundred head of mules and horses on the market, and by night the number remaining on the market had been reduced to less than one hundred.

Buyers, owing to the demand for stock in the section of the state in which they live, are purchasing extensively of the better class of mules, while a few cheap horses are now and then sold to these speculators to fill out a car load. The demand for mules far exceeds that for horses, and in consequence many more of the former are sold. A good first-class mule at retail can be bought here for about $125, while at wholesale a good average car load will easily command $100 a head. Several bunches have been sold during the past few days at $90 per head, while a few have gone off at $85. Horses are cheaper, and farming nags can be bought at prices ranging from $60 to $100, according to style, age and size. It is thought that the season for horse trading is a little early. At present the demand is light.

Upon the opening of the market each day the mule pens are found to be filled with carloads of stock that arrived during the night. Before the day comes to a close these pens are robbed of their contents, and the stock that had been in them loaded on cars en route to other markets. Observation develops the fact that at present there is a demand for every mule that can be brought to this market. This state of affairs will soon become known in the blue grass and stock-raising sections of the western states, and in the course of the next few weeks we may expect to see hundreds of mules and horses being offered for sale in this market, which is recognized as the general distributing point of the south.

THE WEDDING BELLS

At the Synagogue.

The largest crowd ever assembled at a marriage in this city, was gathered at the synagogue on Monday evening. There must have been upwards of a thousand people present.

The contracting parties were Miss Bessie Gunst, of Atlanta, and Mr. Jacob B. Mount, of Forsyth, Ga. The attendants were Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Gunst, the mother of the bride, was escorted by Mr. Witt Kowski, of Macon; Messrs. Simon Benjamin, Adolph Tittlebaum and Phillip Lovemen acted as ushers. Rabbi Browne performed the ceremony very impressively. The bride looked the embodiment of modest loveliness. She wore tulle over white silk. After the ceremony there was a handsome reception at the residence of Mrs. Gunst, 52 Gilmer street.

The happy pair, followed by the warm wishes of many friends, left at 11:40 for Forsyth.

The Capitol Site Question.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In my recent address before the city council upon the proposition of the state to accept from the city of Atlanta, in lieu of its obligation to build a capitol, certain real estate, adjacent to the city hall lot, for the purpose of enlarging the proposed capitol grounds, I stated how, when and where the resolutions of the general assembly in reference to this matter were originated. I stated substantially that before the legislature met, I exhibited to the mayor a drawing, showing the proposed enlargement of the city hall lot for capitol grounds, and told him I intended to suggest the matter to members of the legislature, but desired, before doing so, to have an understanding with the city council as to the price to be paid for the lot of St. Philip's church. That upon the suggestion of the mayor I also presented the matter to Alderman Mitchell. That on account of the character of the objections of that gentleman to the plan, I abandoned all further negotiation at that time with the authorities of the city; that afterwards I suggested to members of the legislature the resolutions it adopted as a substitute for resolutions then pending in both branches of the general assembly in reference to the obligation of the city to build a capitol and which had for their object the enforcement of that obligation; and also that I had appeared before two committees of the legislature and advocated the resolutions I had suggested. Therefore, I could not have stated, and I did not say in my address before the city council, as is asserted by "Councilman" in his communication, published in your paper of the 3d inst., that I had nothing to do with the introduction or passage of the resolutions adopted by the general assembly. I did say to the council that nothing I had done or said had precipitated this matter upon the city; that before I had spoken to any member of the legislature about the matter, resolutions had been introduced in both branches, having for their object the enforcement of the city's obligation, and that if I had not suggested a substitute some other measure would have been passed which might have been much more unfavorable to the city than the substitute which was adopted.

Probably I was not perspicuous in my address; possibly "Councilman" was not attentive, and possibly if "Councilman" had been more attentive, he might not only have avoided the error I have corrected, but he might also have discovered that it was quite immaterial whether I was or was not instrumental in the passage of the resolutions.

In view of the fact that the resolutions of the general assembly were adopted in August last, and that thereupon, in the same month and pursuance to those resolutions, the city council conveyed by deed to the state the city hall lot, and thus by manifesting an intention to comply with the resolutions, probably prevented further action in reference to the matter by the legislature; and inasmuch as no one, "Citizen" or "Councilman," has yet been heard to say naught against the justice or reasonableness of the action of the legislature, it seems to me that "Councilman" commits another error when he characterizes the proposition of the state as a scheme of mine to force the city to buy the lot of St. Philip's church at double its value. It is both disrespectful to the state and unjust to the vestry of St. Philip's church thus to stigmatize a proposition of the state, which is just and reasonable.

The obligation of the city to the state is to build a capitol as good as the old capitol at Milledgeville, or give the equivalent thereof. It was as well known in 1877 as now that the state would want a better capitol at Atlanta than the old one at Milledgeville. Therefore, it was expected in 1877 by those who voted for Atlanta, that the equivalent would be given. What is that equivalent? It cannot be less than $75,000. It may reach $100,000. The state says it will accept in full satisfaction thereof certain real estate, all of which can be bought by the city at the price now demanded, for about $50,000. If this real estate be conveyed by the city to the state, and added to the city hall lot, Georgia will have as handsome capitol grounds as can be found in this country, and Atlanta will have a park, established and maintained without expense to itself, and worth far more to its people than I will venture to express.

According to the proposition of the state the city can discharge its obligation of seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars for fifty thousand dollars, and in doing so secure for itself an incidental benefit of immense value, to-wit: The establishment and maintenance of a beautiful park. Other benefits would swiftly follow, such as the speedy erection of a capitol that would be the pride of the state, and the erection of another handsome church edifice.

"Councilman" says more zeal than discretion has been shown in this matter. I believe I confessed my zeal before the city council, and for the good of the cause, I am ready at any time to repeat the confession, and to insist that no great amount of discretion is necessary to determine such a question.

Z. D. HARRISON.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

January 6, 1879.

Northern Circuit......11 | Atlanta Circuit........47

58

After delivering opinions, the court resumed the regular order of business.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Elliot, executor, et al. vs. Savannah and Ogeechee canal company. Case from Chatham. Argued. S. Yates Levy; William M. Garrard, for plaintiff in error. W. S. Chisholm, for defendant.

HEEL OF EASTERN.

No. 8. Cherokee. Jackson & Co., vs. Rainey. Injunction, from Bartow. T. Warren Akins, Broyles & Jones, for plaintiff in error. A. Johnson, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Lumpkin, court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-morrow.

At Sixty-Two.

LOWELL, MASS., January 6.—Yankee Locke, comedian, died here to-day of typhoid fever. Aged 62 years.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. ☞Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

318 dec14—dlm top col 4th page

ESTATE OF WM. A. RAWSON, (Special.)

F. G. HANCOCK,

SUCCESSOR TO RAWSON & HANCOCK,

Wholesale Manufacturer and Jobber of

PAPER, PAPER BOXES,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES a Specialty.

No. 4 Marietta Street.

Factory and Warehouse, Rawson Building, 26 Alabama Street.

105 jan6—dlm un cham boyn adv

DECIDING IN ADVANCE.

An Intimation that the Supreme Court will not Advance the Legal Tender Case.

WASHINGTON, January 5,—In denying to-day motions to advance upon the docket several important cases which cannot, in the usual case of procedure, be reached in two or three years, Chief Justice Waite said that the court would hereafter refuse to grant all motions to advance cases involving important constitutional questions till they can be heard by a full bench. This decision may be taken perhaps as an indication that the court already finds itself evenly divided upon important political and constitutional questions presented in the state rights and federal election laws cases from Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Maryland, now pending a decision, and that it desires to postpone, if possible, till Justice Hunt's seat shall be filled the consideration of any more questions on which its component members are likely to stand four against four, and of which therefore the only decision possible would be an affirmation by a divided court. Among the cases which the court refused to advance was that of Augustus D. Juillard vs. Thomas S. Greenman, commonly known as a legal tender case, which now stands upon the calendar as No. 779. The refusal of the court to advance it does not necessarily however, postpone its consideration. Under rule 20 of this court, if counsel on both sides agree to forego the privileges of oral argument and submit their case upon a printed brief, they may bring it before court at any time within the first ninety days of the term, without reference to its place on the docket.

ARMY NOTES.

—Georgia has ten young officers in the regular army, four of whom are from Atlanta.

—Deaths, resignations and court-martials keep several vacancies among line officers open nearly all the time in the army.

—Major W. H. Eckles, paymaster at McPherson barracks, has gone to Memphis, Vicksburg and Natchez, on official business connected with the payment of bounties to colored troops.

—General Chauncey McKeever, formerly on General Ruger's staff in this city, has returned from his European tour, and is now assistant adjutant on General Hancock's staff in New York.

—Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, Tenth cavalry, the only colored graduate of West Point, is again detailed to serve on a court-martial with the white officers of the regiment.

—A board of officers has been detailed to examine the patent knapsack invented by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Merriam, of the Second infantry, while stationed at McPherson's barracks in this city.

—Quartermaster-General Montgomery C. Meigs, who is now making a southern tour of inspection, is a native of Georgia, and graduated from West Point military academy in 1832. He served in the artillery, engineer and infantry branches of the service before he became quartermaster-general.

—Captain A. S. Dagget, of the Second infantry, with two other officers, is to be tried for some offense not named, before a court martial. Captain D., will be remembered in Atlanta as strongly opposed to the radicals using the army for political purposes. He is a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, and a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. The radicals have lost no opportunity to "snub" him.

MORRIS KETCHUM, BANKER.

The Death of One of New York's Oldest and Best-Known Financial Men.

New York Sun.

Morris Ketchum, one of the oldest and most widely known bankers of this city, died on New Year's day in his home, 19 Washington square, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a native of Saratoga county, New York, but began his business career in the south when a young man. After a few years he came to this city and began business as a cotton broker. Afterward he became senior partner of Ketchum, Rogers & Grosvenor, manufacturers. From this firm the locomotive works that bear the name of the second partner originated. His next business change was to the establishment of a banking house. After several changes the firm became Ketchum, Son & Co. Their place of business was 42 Exchange place. Morris Ketchum was the senior partner and the controlling spirit of the house. Under his labors it became one of the largest private banking houses in the street. The specialty of the firm was inland banking and exchanges. The resources of the firm at one time were estimated at ten million dollars. The senior partner of a brokerage house said yesterday: "There were two concerns whose checks we never used to get certified, and one of them was Ketchum, Son & Co." The discovery of the son's forgeries in 1865 led to the suspension of the firm, and although the firm name was not involved, Mr. Ketchum gave up everything to make the amounts good. At the time of this misfortune he was president of the 4th national bank. He was also at one time a member of the board of brokers, now merged in the stock exchange, and for a time a director in the Union bank. Mr. Ketchum recovered from the failure, and became interested in the Savannah banking and trust company of Savannah, Ga., and the Central railroad. Much of his time after 1865 was spent in Savannah, and only recently he returned to this city.

Mr. Ketchum was married three times, his last wife, who survives him, being a daughter of Judge Sylvanus Miller of this city. He leaves also three sons and two daughters.

From Philadelphia to New Orleans.

Monday evening a special train consisting of an engine, two Pullman sleepers and two baggage cars, reached this city from Philadelphia by the Kennesaw route on its way to New Orleans. The train had on board Maurice Grau's French opera company, consisting of sixty-five people. The company will reach New Orleans to-day at 11 o'clock and will play a month's engagement at that point. This jump from Philadelphia to New Orleans is one of the longest on record.

Sale of Property by Colonel Adair.

The following property was sold at public sale by Colonel G. W. Adair on yesterday: The Cozart property; purchasers, Messrs. George Winship, Boge Adair, J. M. Haralson and J. Haas. Sherwood property, corner Decatur and Butler; purchaser, Mr. J. W. Bridwell. Ten acres of land on Peachtree road, and sixty-eight acres near Ponce de Leon springs; purchaser, W. S. Thompson, Esq. Eighteen and a half acres east of city; Mr. Jim English, purchaser.

The sales were satisfactory, and showed a clear advance of 25 per cent on sales of last year.

Sale of Stocks.

Mr. B. H. Broomhead, administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Alexander, sold before the court-house of Fulton county yesterday twenty-eight per cent of the capital stock of penitentiary camp No. 3. W. D. Grant was the purchaser, paying $1.10, or ten per cent above par value of stock. The paid up capital stock of this company is $50,000. There were several bids made before a sale was perfected. The revenue derived by the sale will go to the heirs of the estate.

Take Down That Sign.

Yesterday afternoon as a CONSTITUTION sensation hunter was promenading through our principal business streets his ears were saluted on every side by the flapping of canvas as it fell to the pavement and the dull thud of the crow bar as it dug around posts, and the shaking of the big signs overhead as when the wind struggles with them —the reporter heard these strange noises and looking up and down Whitehall, saw little groups of men at short intervals, in animated, but good-humored discussion, about something which seemed to create a ripple of gentle excitement all along the street. Something unusual was evidently going on, but, although the item-catcher was right in the midst of the trouble, looking right at it as it were, it was fully a minute before he could realize what was being done. Just then Fred Palmer passed, in company with Mark Berry, and the news-seeker heard him remark in a sad, but determined tone, that the eagle would have to be taken down, but it was all right, and Mark observed that the big boot would have to tumble, which was a pity, but it couldn't be helped. Then it flashed all over the reporter like red fire at an amateur tableau that they were digging up the posts and taking down the signs, in obedience to an ordinance of the city council which was passed some time ago. Approaching a middle-aged policeman who was reclining in the yellow sunlight against the bent figure of a castiron colored boy, the lead-pencil recruit learned from the baton-swinger that the merchants had been notified officially that all signs tending to obstruct the sidewalks must be removed by the 10th of this month. Those failing to comply with the order would have their signs removed by the city and the bills sent to them. The ordinance is a good one, and we rejoice to see that the merchants are obeying it with vim and good humor. When these heavy signs, which swing above the sidewalks, are gone, the streets will look clearer and better, and pedestrians feel much safer when the wind is high.

The Irish Distress.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, VA., January 6.—A grand mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond and Manchester was held here to-night in the interest of the destitute and suffering people of Ireland. The gathering comprised representative people of every nationality, creed and political affiliation. Ex-Mayor Keely presided, opening the meeting with an eloquent and stirring address. This was followed by the introduction of a series of resolutions of sympathy with the suffering of Ireland and pledging the meeting and the people of Richmond and Manchester to contribute with all possible liberality to the fund to be raised. Other addresses were then made by Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Catholic bishop of Richmond, Rev. J. G. Armstrong, of the Episcopal church, Captain John S. Wise and Wm. L. Royall.

A Sudden Death.

Monday morning at an early hour Mr. A. F. Henderson was found dead in his bed at his room on Marietta street, near Simmons & Hunt's store. The last time that he had been seen alive was on last Saturday afternoon. The discovery of his death was made by Mr. Lawrence Trippe, a saloon keeper, who went to Toney's room to look for him. Mr. Trippe had been in the habit of seeing the deceased daily and as he did not turn up Sunday or Monday morning Mr. Trippe went to the room of the deceased to look after him and find out if he was sick. From the appearance of the deceased he must have departed this life sometime Saturday night. Dr. Drake held an inquest upon the body shortly after it was found. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by an apoplectic fit. The deceased was at one time engineer on the Western and Atlantic railroad, but of late had been employed at No. 9, Macon and Brunswick railroad. The funeral took place Monday afternoon.

Mr. F. G. Hancock.

We should have called attention on yesterday to the card announcing the dissolution of the firm of Rawson & Hancock, owing to the death of Mr. Rawson. Mr. Hancock has been the managing member of this firm all the time and has built up a business that is second to none in the south in its special lines. He is a young man of vast energy, fine business training and sagacity. The capital of his late partner remains in the firm, we understand, as a special partnership fund, which is an evidence of the highest confidence in Mr. Hancock. He has himself considerable means and we predict that the business will grow to even greater proportions than it has yet known.

Investigating Committee.

There are a number of citizens of Atlanta, people who live here, pay taxes, help keep up and build up the city, who insist upon the appointment of an investigating committee to examine the school list of Atlanta. These citizens say they have children who should receive some of the benefits of the public schools, yet they are unable to get them into the schools, and that it is reported to them that there are a number of children attending the public schools whose parents not only do not live here but pay no taxes here. A revision of the school list is called for.

Resigned.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—President D. T. Porter, of the taxing district government, has tendered his resignation to the governor in consequence of radical differences with a majority of the legislative council on sanitary measures. The immediate cause of the action was the passage on its first reading this afternoon of an amendment practically repealing the ordinance requiring the establishment of earth closets by April first.

An Appeal for Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Archbishop Wood has issued an appeal to the faithful to aid with their means the suffering famine-stricken poor of Ireland, and suggests that pastors of Catholic churches take up collections. He adds that he will receive contributions and see that they are placed where they are most needed.

At the Y. M. C. A.

We note with pleasure the fact that all the leading churches were represented by their pastors and congregations last evening at the union prayer meeting. The service was very pleasant and profitable. Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago, will conduct the services this evening. Hall 4 ½ Whitehall street. Service begins at 4 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

To Work in the Mine.

Yesterday a party consisting of eighty-five negro men and two women passed through Atlanta on their way to Calhoun county, Ala., where they will be put to work in an iron mine. Mr. Young, a contractor, had the party in charge. The negroes were from Edgefield district, South Carolina.

A Call for Parnell.

A numerously signed invitation is in circulation, calling on Mr. Parnell, the great Irish agitator, to visit Atlanta. His fame has made him here, as well as elsewhere, a host of friends, and if he comes to our city he will have as hearty a greeting as anywhere in the United States.

The California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5.—The legislature assembled to-day. A fusion was talked of between the democrats, workingmen and the new constitution assemblymen to organize the house but it fell through, and on the first ballot the republicans elected J. A. Cowdery, of San Francisco, speaker.

Dr. MOSES has Returned

From his home in Virginia, and is now ready to treat all cases of STAMMERS and CANCERS, TUMORS, etc., at his Institute, room No. 2, Brown's Block.

000 jan7—d wed sun wky1t top col

An Assignment.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The Rehrig brewing company has made an assignment, but arrangements have been made to continue business.

West Point Railroad.

The president, superintendent and directors of the Atlanta and West Point railroad will to-day leave the city on a special train to make an inspection of the road. They will dine in West Point and will return to Atlanta late this afternoon.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.

313 mar21—d&w1y

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

43 sep7 d&wky6m or 4th pg only

It is Asserted

That the ordinary cosmetics used by ladies are productive of great mischief. We believe this is so, and that a better means of securing a beautiful complexion is to use some good medicine like Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy, which cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin.

jan7—d&w1w

Run Boys, Run!

Velocipedes at JACK & HOLLAND'S.

jan7—d2t

Velocipedes

At JACK & HOLLAND'S.

jan7—d2t

Pine Apple! Pine Apple!

Pine Apple Bunch at THE READING ROOM.

jan7—d1t

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world.

500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

Those Velocipedes have come. Run boys and get one, at JACK & HOLLAND'S.

jan7—d2t

—Colonel Adair will sell this afternoon at 3 o'clock that splendid 11 Room Brick Residence on the corner of Whitehall and Windsor streets. Remember place and time of sale. See advertisement.

Champagne on Draught at THE READING ROOM.

jan7—d1t

The Southern Cultivator.

The December number of this, the best known and most popular of southern agricultural publications, is before us. The table of contents is unusually rich and attractive. As a practical exponent of southern agriculture we consider this number alone worth an entire year's subscription.—New Orleans Times.

THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK WILL BE

JOHN RYAN'S

GRAND CLEARING SALE.

Big Reductions!

Immense Stock of Goods Marked Down

On last night to surprisingly low figures. All Fall and Winter Goods must be sold. The Great Sale commences this morning at 8 o'clock. Ladies are requested to call early.

Bargains will be offered.

BLANKETS, CLOAKS and DOLMANS at nominal figures.

DRESS GOODS marked down to 25 cents, cheap at 45c.

DRESS GOODS at 20c, well worth 40c.

Immense lot of Dress Goods at 15c. Some of these sold this fall for 35c. This is a chance you will never see again.

3,000 remnants COLORED DRESS GOODS about half former price.

BLACK SILKS at 65c.

BLACK SILKS at 85c.

BLACK SILKS at $1.00. All marked down to close out.

5 pieces Black GROS GRAIN SILK at $1.50, which I challenge any house in the South to match at $2.00. Extraordinary inducements to clear the stock.

100 pieces BLACK ALPACA, double width, reduced to 20 cents—cheap at 35c.

BOMBAZINES, TAMASSE and CASHMERES, and all Black Goods at wonderfully low prices.

Table Linens! Table Linens!

Greatest reduction of all.

20 pieces of Satin-faced Table Linen, double-width, at 60c, worth $1.15.

10 pieces of beautiful Table Linen at 50c.

25 pieces Unbleached Table Linen at 25c.

Hosiery, Ribbons, Buttons,

And all Fancy Goods extra cheap.

50 pieces of new EXTRA SUPER CARPETS just opened for the Spring.

50 rolls of TAPESTRY CARPETS fully 20 per cent below any house in Georgia.

No such assortment of

Lace Curtains, Lambrequins and Window Shades,

Ever shown in Georgia. Now is the time for those that want anything in this line as they will be much higher this Spring. The prices these goods are selling for are less than the manufacturers are now asking for them.

FANCY CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, WATER-PROOFS and YACHT CLOTHS, at big reductions.

JOHN RYAN

Will this week put before his customers the biggest bargains in

Fine Shoes

ever offered in Atlanta, in the following well known brands: CANFIELD, BOYDEN, HESS, HANAN & REDDISH, MORROW'S, COUSEN'S, FEABY and HOLBROOK & LUDLOW.

300 pairs Ladies' Basket Cloth-Top Shoes at $2.85. The manufacturers asks $300 to make this identical shoe.

100 pairs Ladies' Genuine Goat and Kid Shoes at $2.50; cost to day to manufacture $2.75.

200 pairs of Goat and Kid Shoes at $1.2 —cheap.

1,000 pairs of the best $3.00 Shoes in Georgia.

BIG BARGAINS ON THE BARGAIN COUNTERS

Infant Button Kid and Goat Shoes at 50 cents; other shoe houses ask 90 cents for the same shoe. 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.25 Bargain Counters are the wonder of Atlanta. They contain goods that are worth two to three times as much as asked. All that is asked is an inspection. as I am confident I can convince the most skeptical that he can save from 25 to 75 per cent in purchasing Shoes of me.

Morrow's Celebrated Shoes Warranted,

JOHN RYAN.

732 jan1—dly

William Crenshaw,

DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth!

NOTICE.

JAMES M. PONDER, CHARLES E. CAVERLY, E. Motte Fitzsimons and Darwin G. Jones, Esqs., are admitted to an interest in our business on and after this date, and the style of our firm will hereafter be A. C. & B. F. Wyly & Co.

A. C. & B. F. WYLY.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1880.

731 jan1—d6t.

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON

JOHN FLANNERY & CO., Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 6J sep5 d&w4m

W. S. BELL,

Dealer in all kinds of

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

White Pine Doors, Sash and Blinds.

ALSO CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Corner Pryor and Line Streets,

ATLANTA, GA., January 3, 1880.

HAVING REMOVED MY BUSINESS TO THE opposite side of Pryor street from my old Lumber Yard, and having opened another yard corner of Pryor and Wheat streets, I have secured more room and increased my facilities for keeping on hand everything in the building line, such as Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Brick, Lime and Builders' Hardware. Contractors and parties who wish to build will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Office, No. 19 North Pryor street, near Line street.

36 jan4—d2w W. S. BELL.

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM MY STABLE ON THE NIGHT OF December the 29th, 1879, one bay PONY HORSE, about six years old, no marks except white saddle marks; shod all round when left and in good work order. Any one giving any information either of thief or horse will be liberally rewarded by notifying me at Lithonia, Ga.

722 jan1—d1w J. W. JONES.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13th, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	4 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 40 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 32 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 32 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 25 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS to Boston via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte and Richmond, on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take sleeper Macon to Augusta on 7.35 p. m., connecting with Pullman Sleeper to Boston without change.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleeper can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.

J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 dec21—dtf

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

THE GREAT

DOUBLE DAILY THROU'H MAIL LINE

OF THE SOUTHEAST,

And, with its connections, the

ONLY DIRECT LINE

—FROM—

ATLANTA AND THE SOUTHWEST

TO ALL POINTS IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES!

72 MILES SHORTEST LINE 72

Between ATLANTA and All Northern and Eastern Cities.

THE LONGEST MAIL CAR LINE IN THE WORLD.

The long contested White Mail Car Service has, by selection of the United States Mail Department, been placed upon this Line, and the cars are making regular Double Daily Trips between Richmond and New Orleans.

PULLMAN

Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

THROUGH FROM

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Only Line running Palace Drawing Room Cars South of the Potomac River.

—FROM—

MACON, COLUMBUS, EUFAULA

MONTGOMERY AND SELMA,

AND ALL POINTS IN

Southwest Georgia and Alabama.

By new schedule (July 27th, 1879) passenger leaving Macon or all points south of Macon, (and all points in Southwest Georgia and Alabama), and arriving at Atlanta at 3.50 a. m., will make direct connection with morning train of the PIEDMONT AIR-LINE, leaving Atlanta at 4.00 a. m., (through Sleeping Car Montgomery to Mount Airy—breakfast house), passing the beautiful

Blue Ridge, "Land of the Sky,"

By day, presenting the most beautiful scenery on the American Continent, arrive in Washington City via Virginia Midland Route at 7.50 a. m. next day, and at Philadelphia by Limited Express 1.30 p. m. Regular Express 1.45 p. m., New York by Limited Express 3.45 p. m., by Regular Express 4.45 p. m.

THINK OF IT!

☞Leave Macon, or any point named above, at night, breakfast next morning at Mount Airy, Georgia, (the highest point between Savannah and New York), dine at Gaffney's, S. C., supper at Danville, Va., breakfast at Washington City.

Dine at NEW YORK Second Evening after leaving, 14 Hours ahead of all other Lines.

Passengers preferring the Richmond Route will arrive at Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 3.05 p. m., Philadelphia 6.50 p. m., New York 10.05 p. m. (second evening.)

Tickets on sale at the City Office of the Central Railroad and the Union Depot, Macon, Ga., also at all Through Ticket Offices south of Macon.

SEE TIME TABLES.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. R. MACMURDO, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

J. L. WALDROP, General Eastern Agent, No. 9 Astor House, New York.

WM. MURRAY, General Southwestern Passenger Agent, office under St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

COL. DANIEL A. WILSON, Passenger Agent, New Orleans, La.

S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., South Eastern Passenger Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

R. B. BILLUPS, } Passenger Agents,
J. C. DUNLAP, } Atlanta, Georgia.

000 sept 6tf

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE.

As we make it a point to have ENTIRE NEW GOODS at the opening of each season, we offer our present stock, all of this season's purchase at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

POSITIVE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

GENUINE REDUCTIONS IN FLOWERS, Feathers, HATS, Millinery, SILKS, SATINS, Velvets, Laces, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN MILLINERY.

If you wish to obtain BARGAINS you will never get a better opportunity than that which we offer at present.

All sizes of PICTURE FRAMES on hand and made to order.

WURZBURG'S BAZAR

54 WHITEHALL STREET.

RAILROADS.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, December 13, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:30 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:00 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:35 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:25 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:50 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:45 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:30 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	11:15 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	6:30 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	9:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Savannah and Jacksonville.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

The elegant Sleeping and Parlor Coaches of the Eufaula line daily between Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, without change.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 9:00 a. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Palace Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Leave McIntosh "	9:28 a m
Leave Jesup "	12:00 m
Leave Blackshear "	2:05 p m
Arrive Dupont "	6:15 p m
Leave Dupont "	5:15 a m
Leave Blackshear "	9:35 a m
Leave Jesup "	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh "	2:52 p m
Arrive at Savannah "	5:40 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont, Sundays excepted, at	7:30 a m
Leave Valdosta "	10:02 a m
Leave Quitman "	11:42 a m
Arrive at Thomasville "	2:10 a m
Leave Thomasville "	2:40 p m
Leave Camilla "	5:24 p m
Arrive at Albany "	7:20 p m
Leave Albany "	5:00 a m
Leave Camilla "	7:15 a m
Arrive at Thomasville "	10:20 a m
Leave Thomasville "	10:50 p m
Leave Quitman "	1:10 p m
Leave Valdosta "	3:15 p m
Arrive at Dupont "	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.

H. S. HAINES, General Superintendent.

dec13—dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE

Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agt.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879 Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:05 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	5:20 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta	11:00 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at	7:23 p. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at	3:20 a. m
Arriving at Atlanta at	8:45 a. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. R. W. WRENN,

may24 dtf General Passenger Agent.

JOS. JOSEPH & BROS.,

Commission Merchants,

23 and 25 E. Second Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CASH FOR HIDES,

Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Furs, Feathers, etc., constantly on hand.

087 dec30—dlm tues fri

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, } SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, } AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 23 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta.

Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

☞Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. — E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., October 11, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, October 6th, 1879, trains on Northeastern Road will run as follows. All trains daily except Sunday:

Leave Athens	3 50 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

The above trains also connect closely at Lula with Northern bound trains on A. L. R. R. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the following additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	6 45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 20 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 30 a m

This trains connects closely at Lula for Atlanta, make the trip to Atlanta only four hours and thirty minutes.

J. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

nov16—dtf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD JOINTS, GAME, Etc.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for

LEA & PERRINS,

26 College Place, and 1 Union Square, NEW YORK.

Capr8dlawly thur

State of Georgia, Madison County—Berry M Thompson, Esq., executor of the last will of William C. Carithers, late of said county, deceased, vs. Mary Carithers, executrix of the will of James Y. Carithers, late of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, deceased—Rule Ni Si in Madison Superior Court, September term, 1879.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT A Rule Ni Si was issued in terms of the law calling on the defendant to show cause, at this term of this court, why a copy of a lost original receipt, mentioned and described by the plaintiff, should not be established in lieu of said lost original;

And it appearing that said defendant does not reside in said county by the return of the Sheriff of said county;

And it otherwise appearing that said defendant does not reside in said State; It is therefore

Ordered, That said defendant show cause, if any she has, at the next term of this court, to-wit: the first Monday in March next, why the copy receipt, described and sworn to by the plaintiff, should not be established in lieu of the lost original.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order of this court be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION once a month for three months before the next term of this court.

E. H. POTTLE, Judge Superior Court N. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Madison Superior Court, September term.

STEPHEN C. O'KELLY, Clerk Superior Court.

dec 2—wlam 3m.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: C. COWLES & CO. VS. FRANCIS M. SCROGGINS.

I have levied upon as the property of Francis M. Scroggins lot of land on west side of street in city of Newnan, county of Coweta, and state of Georgia, usually called Greenville street, fronting on said street forty-five feet, and running back same width sixty-six feet, more or less, bounded on the north by Pinson, on the east by Greenville street, on the south by lot of John T. Kirby, on the west by land of Pinson, once known as Carriage Repository, now occupied by S. J. Carlisle and John L. Keller. Also, lot on east side of Greenville street, in said city of Newnan, bounded on north by lot formerly owned by T. G. Sims, now James E. Jones, on the east by land formerly owned by T. G. Sims, now James E. Jones, on the south by the McIntosh road, and on the west by Greenville street, containing one acre, more or less. Also, lot on north side of Wesley street, in said city of Newnan, bounded on the north by lot of P. F. Cuttin, on the east by lots of Young H. Thompson and John Dunbar, on the south by Wesley street, and on the west by the Culpepper lot, containing one acre, more or less, and now occupied by Watkins Orr. Also, one tract or parcel of land in the original Fifth, now Hurricane District, of said county, bounded on the north by lands of John T. Willborn and the Franklin road, on the east by lands of Wm. W. Anderson, on the south and west by lands of John T. Kirby, known as the mill lot, and containing twenty-five acres, more or less. Also, that part of lot of land number twenty-five, in the fifth district of said county, bounded on the north and east by lands of John B. Wilcoxen, on the south by lands of Lindsey Reese, Green Wilcoxen and the Newnan and Fayetteville road, and on the west by lands of T. N. Rhodes and A. J. Berry, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, more or less. And will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia on the FIRST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1880.

O. P. FITZSIMONS, U. S. Marshal.

jan6 dlaw4w tues.